HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL XV NO 35— BOMBAY THURSDAY FEBRUARY 10 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
12 Feb	RAJPUTANA..	— —	16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA* —	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,99
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK † ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINAq ..		7,952
30 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN‡		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA ‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

qExtra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA —	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA —	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ...	8,258
12th May	DOMALA ..	6,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cot should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS-CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927			
25th Feb.	ALIPORE	..	Straits & Japan
27th M.,	PERIM	..	Straits & Japan
1st March	DEVANHA	..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN	..	At Colombo for Australia
15th ,,	DELTA	..	China & Japan
	COMORIN	..	At Colombo fo Australia
29th ,,	NELLORE	..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA	..	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA	..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA	..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	1 Feb.	12 Feb.
RANGOON M.	5059	12 Feb.	22 Feb
RYUJIN MARU	6243	12 Feb.	24 Feb.
TOTTORI MARU	5 73	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
TOMI MARU	5444	15 Feb.	25 Feb.
HEIMEI MARU	4364	18 Feb.	28 Feb.
* AWA MARU	6028	1 Mar.	14 Mar.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road. Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams : "Yusen.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Koryu Maru	9th Feb. 1927	20th Feb. 1927
*Honolulu Maru	10th ,, ,,	13th ,, ,,
Manchu Maru	14th ,, ,,	24th ,, ,,
Celebes Maru	20th ,, ,,	3rd March ,,
Borneo Maru	25th ,, ,,	7th ,, ,,
Indo Maru	5th March ,,	15th ,, ,,
Shiraha Maru	14th ,, ,,	21st ,, ,,

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For Particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams :
"SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
11th Feb.	CHAKLA	..	Busreh via Karachi
14th ,,	VITA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
16th ,,	BANDRA	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
16th ,,	KAROA	..	East & South Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF
RS.
Rs 1,500 IN CASH
Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE
Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to :
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St, Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,
Head Office : 6/7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED

Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp : Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

BUY THE BEST

From its inception —— years ago THE KATNI CEMENT Co. adopted the policy of making one grade of cement only.

——the highest that skill and science can produce.

This policy is consistently maintained so that

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT IS THE BEST TO-DAY.

Guaranteed to be above THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (Revised 1925)

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LD

Agents :
C. MACDONALD & Co.
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

A.A.S.

Why Portland?

Permanency of building at low first cost is ensured through PORTLAND CEMENT, the most essential building material known to-day.

HOMES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, HOTELS, THEATRES, INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS last for generations to come are absolutely fire and storm proof IF CONSTRUCTED OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

KATNI CEMENT

makes concrete that is hard, dustless, waterproof, wear resisting

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries
Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

INSURANCE

Great Eastern Life Assurance

COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908
RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St, Fort BOMB

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day, can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

for Rs. ten thousand with profits - - - - - (estimated at Rs. 3,000)

payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir, Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE, STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road,
A R27

WANTED—ENERGETIC, AMBITIOUS PERSONS everywhere. Earn Rs. 10 daily. For guaranteed profitable, prospective scheme and free particulars, Apply:—BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
20

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—SITUATION by an experienced first class Mill Engineer. Apply Box No. 1911 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 31

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—At once a LOAN of Rs. five to seven lacs at a minimum interest between 4 to 6 per cent. Excellent villages in U. P. worth 2 or 3 times more than the capital will be offered as security. Intending investor should communicate to Box 1902, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1414

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE—A BLACK-BIRD FOUNTAIN PEN: For particulars, Write to:—BHARATI HOUSE,, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.
19

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED RATES.—Shares of an Insurance Concern of a long standing. For particulars please apply to, Box No. 1910 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
28129

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 1, Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Dentistry and Ayurvedic, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rates. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D. PRINCIPAL, Meerut.
M R1395

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORK.

THE PAINTED CEILING for Baroda Palace will be on view, and examples of Oil Painting, Water-colour, Black and White, Architectural Designs, Craftwork, and Modelling.

Open to the Public on the 9th, 10th and 11th February from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

ADMISSION FREE.
28128

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors, by virtue of the power vested in them under the Articles of Association, have determined to pay an Interim Dividend of Rs. 4 per Share of Rs. 50 for the half year ending 31st August, 1926.

The Dividend will be made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 10th February, 1927, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates, to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members on the 31st January, 1927.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 9th February, 1927 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Registered Offices:—
Henshaw's Buildings,
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
7th January, 1927. 27931

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED

(1) A PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS, pay Rs. 500-40-1000, efficiency bar at Rs. 800. The applicant must be a graduate of a European University.

(2) A READER in Mathematics, pay Rs. 300-30-600, efficiency bar at 500. Higher start may be given to candidate possessing special qualifications.

Apply immediately to

The REGISTRAR.
Muslim University, Aligarh.
28135

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 12688 of The Tapti Valley Railway Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Bai Savita Maganlal Thakordas has been STOLEN, LOST or MISLAID.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificate in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

MAGANLAL THAKORDAS ADATIA,
Nani Desai Pole, Sonifalia, Surat.
7-2-27.
R35

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 237 OF 1927.

Re: NANALAL MADHAVLAL PATEL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, till lately carrying on business at Sandhurst Road, under the name and style of "The Gujrat Swadeshi Stores" and now in the name of "Gujrat Stores".
An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex: parte: VALLABHBHAI GOPALJI
Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed NANALAL MADHAVLAL PATEL has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 9th day February 1927.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
28134

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RAMKRISHNA NARAYAN PRABHU, late a Medical practitioner of Bombay, Gaud Saraswat, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower ... ... Deceased.

NARAYAN RAMKRISHNA PRABHU, the son and only next of kin of the said deceased, a student, residing at Gomantak Press, Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 28th day of January, 1927.

NARAYAN RAMKRISHNA PRABHU,
Petitioner-in-person.
28130

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1430 OF 1926.

IBRAHIM CASSUM KARAI Plaintiff.

Vs.

SARUBAI widow and others Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th day of September, 1926, the following immoveable proporties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court house on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1927, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Goghari Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay bearing Collector Nos. 8013-1/8013. New Survey No. 1/1080 2/1030 admeasuring about 120 1/3 square yards or thereabouts bearing Municipal C. Ward No. 6228, Street Nos. 42-44 and bounded, on the North by the property of Suleman Ahmed and others, on or towards the South by the property of Sulleman Ahmed, on or towards the East by Goghari Moholla and on or towards the West by Sweepers passage.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messnage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Goghari Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 67 6/9 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collectors New No. 8022, New Survey No. 1086, bearing Municipal C. Ward No. 6234, Street No. 72-74 and bounded, on the North by the property of Janmahomed Latiff, on or towards the South by the property of Suleman Ahmed on or towards the East by Ghoghari Moholla and on or towards the West by Sweepers Passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
28119

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

A good opportunity to secure blackwood Indian richly carved furniture suitable for presentation at Home, Moradabad and Benares brassware and table ornaments, Burmese wood carved figures, curios, one Godrej safe on stand etc., the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs.. M. P. Madon & Co. closing their business.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at Meadows Street, Fort, next to Tarachand Parasram, Jeweller (where the goods have been removed for sale) the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. M. P. Madon & Co. closing their furniture and curios business.

Consisting of Indian richly carved lady's writing tables, chiffoniers, sofas elephant and camel tables, lamp and palm stands, teapoys, easy chairs, wall brackets, wardrobes, writing desks Muradabad and Benares brassware, table ornaments, large richly engraved and embossed trays, Sharanpore folding teapoys, brass figures, sandalwood and jewel boxes, Burmese wood carved figures curios, one godrej safe on stand in good condition etc. etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the office concerned:—
16 Pieces Fancy Chintz Gagras 0/6274 (762 yds.)
10 Bundles Artificial Silk Yarn (100 lbs.) 150 Des IV quality 0/3159.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of N. M. Moos Esq. the Receiver Appointed in Suit No. 1701 of 1926.
1 "Sunbeam" bicycle in good order.
(Babu Tansukhlal v/s Dhunnarayen).
1 "Maxwell" motor car landaulette body 15/20 H P. H. cylinder.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

9 REELS
adapted from the famous Musical Comedy.
It's a Sensation! And a CIRCUS of FUN!
filled with reels of wonderful natural colours.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
First and Greatest Comedy in 10 Reels of Never-ending Mirth.
"THE GOLD RUSH"
Featuring
CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
An Ocean of Laughs; tidal waves of Joy!
"THE NAVIGATOR" Featuring BUSTER KEATON
You'll Bubble with laughter when you see Buster Keaton in "The Navigator."

BRAND NEW PICTURE!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILM Co.'s
Extremely Exciting Picture.
Pandwas' Secret Living
OR
KEECHAK VADH.
Paris 7.
Commenced at
NOVELTY CINEMA
From 7-2-27.
A terrible fight between Bheem and Keechak many interesting scenes, are worth seeing
For Booking, write to
Hindustan Cinema Film Co.
No. 125 Narayen Mansion,
Girgaon Back Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

February 9.
S S Resolute, Krun, New York.

DEPARTURE.

February 10.
S S Benares, Hidding, Rangoon.

LOADING.

February 9.
Steamer Kohrya Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Honolulu Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Khozistan for Abadan.
Steamer Bandra for Busreh.
Steamer Jalavihar for Rangoon.
S S Benares:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Benares, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general and same bottom cargo.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TOURISTS.

The Volkart Bros.' steamer Resolute, 9931 tons, Captain Iritz Krun, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York at 10-40 a.m. with 376 American tourists.

EXPORTS.

February 9.

S S Rajputana for London:—7 cases cotton prints and 12 bales fox skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 6 bales cow hides J Rahimtoola, 22 bales goat, sheep and cow hides H N Haji Eisa, 5 bales carpets E Ben Dawood. 17 bdles carpets E Aizizulla-off, 2 cases issin glass, M M and Co., 60 cwt M.O.P. shells E Virjee and o., 2 pkgs. lacquered articles Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 2 cases personal effects Jeena and Co., 5 pkgs. wearing apparel, curtous, trophies, haberdasheris and printed books Rolland Coutts, 160 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai, 100 cwt nigerseed E Damer and Co, 2 pots rose oil R Merally, 1 box tools The Consolidated Preumatic Co Ltd., 14 cases cuttle fish bones A H Mohomed Shari Fazani, 200 cwt. myrabollam J Mulchand, 8 bales calf and cow hides R Merally, 5 bdles fox skins H M Mohomed Idiamohomed, 5 bdles cat skins H A M Sawal, 1 pot rose oil Volkart Bros.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—110 bales raw cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd., 440 bales raw cotton S Shamjee and Co., 110 bales raw cotton A Damodar, 55 bales raw cotton J. Devjee and Co., 330 bales raw cotton A Khimjee and Co.

For Venice:—110 baes raw cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Malta:—2 bales carpets Pohoomal Bros.

S S City of Shanghai for New York:—1000 cwt sandal wood billets Thomas Cook and Son Ltd.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—1650 tons manganse ore James Finlay and Co. Ltd., 6300 cwt groundnut oil cakes Joseph Travers and Sons Ltd., 8 bales raw wool Lyon Lord and Co Ltd., 210 bales wool raw V. Oomersey and Co., 21 bales wool raw G Gumanual, 16 bales wool raw R Soni, 60 bales wool raw W Latham and Co Ltd., 50 bales cotton waste A S Joomasi, 2700 cwt myrabollam Q Baghi.

For Marseilles:—40 cwt apricot kernels, E Virjee and Co., 1325 cwt groundnt, karanja seed and essencede palmarose Volkart Bros., 60 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 145 cwt nuxvomica Tamchoi and Co.

S S Castalia for Beyrout:—5 bales cotton grey twiste Esmail A H Moosa Ltd.

For Barcelona:—300 bales raw cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd., 175 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Manchester: 1 case cotton yarn H Karanee and Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—21 cases sandalwood oil M B Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—31 cases sandalwood oil M B Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—32 cases fish maws and shark fins H A Mohomed and Sons.

S S Shingo Maru for Kobe:—100 bales raw cotton M Amersey and Co. 200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Korya Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales raw cotton C Damjee and Sons.

S S Kohrya Maru for Kobe:—5500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 400 bales raw cotton C Damjee and Sons, 2000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd., 1300 bales raw cotton Suzuki Co. Ltd., 200 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo, 200 bales raw cotton L K Vassanjee and Co.

For Yokaichi:—1000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—1000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Nagasaki:—100 bales raw cotton Breul and Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales raw cotton Breul and Co.

S S Oakenfels for Hamburg:—150 bales hides fleshing A J Karachiwalla, 2 casks lizard and fox skins Cox and King's Shipping Ageney Ltd.

IMPORTS.

February 9.

S S Glenden from Hamburg.' Agents:—Lional Edwards.

From Hamburg:—10 cases studs, 51 cases batteries, 96 cases buttons, 35 cases art silk, 200 bags sulphate of potash, 10 cases mirrors, 75 cases art silk yarn, 200 casks safty fuses, 91 cases cotton art silk mild goods, 10 cases cotton goods, 34 cases glass beads, 14 cases porcelain, 15 cases tin boxes, 10 cases enamel ware, 819 cases and 230 pieces slates, 1977 bdles and 2 cts iron tubes, 113 cases hardware, 69 cases iron wire goods, 12 cases woodware, 24 cases hollow tin ware, 54 cases and 10 cts. earthen are, 252 pieces asperwood, 41 cases boric acid, 10 cases imitation silver, 30 cases canvass shoes, 44 cases machinery, 17 pkgs. iron packages, 167 cases padlocks, 18 cases cadium sulphide, 61 drums cloride calcium, 22 casks chemicals, 539 cases and 63 cts. hollow glass, 413 cases and 865 ts. hurricane danterns and lantern parts, 106 cases toys, 500 bags silicate of soda, 100 casks bicarbonate of soda, 32 drums zinc chloride, 60 drums permagnet of potash, 262 bales and 9 cases paper, 37 cases and 205 rolls wire netting, 2000 bags white crystals, 18 cases China cobs, 22350 bags sugar, 86 cases sodium sulphate, 50 cases iron locks, 15 cases brass goods, 11 cases enamel ware, 100 cases camphor powder, 10 cases and 10 bdles carriage tyring, 12 bales rickshaw tyres, 15 cases aluminium goods, 21 cases cycle and accessories, 24 cases and 20 pieces tools, 24 cases plate glass, 600 casks chloride of potash, 12 cases metal leaves, 10 cases camphor tablets, 135 D|bags rubber sheeting, 60 bags caraway seeds, 10 cases liquid blacking, 70 cases whisky, 390 cases beer, 100 bales C. flocks, 35 cases brandy, 176 drums chloride of magnesium, 174 bags cloves spcat, 5370 cases spirits, 52 bdles and 77 pieces copper rods, 35 drums caustic potash, 20 cases steel goods, 103 cases galvanized goods, 29 cases woollen goods, 400 bags soda ash, 25 casks sodium carbonat, 436 cases slate pencils 10 case potassium bicarbonate, 37 cases hammers, 26 crates asbestos steel boards, 200 kegs chlorate of potash, 20 cases cigarette cases, 25 cases playing cards, 20 kegs antimony salt, 20 cases alves, 100 drums carbolium, 65 barrels turpentine oil, 10 cases walking sticks, 30 bales, and 14 rings motor covers, 38 cases, 50 drums and 90 casks dyes dry, 12 cases frame handle, 23 cases and 3 bales cottons, 37 cases umbrela fittings, 10 cases aluminium ware, 77 cases iron and brass screws, 41 pipes steel drums, 500 D|bags glauber salt, 350 cylinders liquid chloride, 1680 plates, spelter, 96 cases colour, 86 cases and 5 barrels varnish, 95 cases artificial silk yarn, 100 cases tanic acid, 16 bales boards, 120 barrels white oil, 50 barrels mercury oil, 30 cses crystals, 60 bdles and 569 pieces copper rods, 13 cases photographic material, 10 drums caustic potash, 40 cases Sanatogen, 15 bdles copper files, 44 cases yellow metal sheeting, 687 bdles and 5 pieces yellow metal sheets, 350 bdles yelow metal circles, 666 bdles yellow metal squares, 13 cases mouldings, 23 cases asbestos packings, 5 cases and 353 cts. tiles.

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on 11 April, 2017

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 8.

March	13.85+.07
May	14.07+.09
July	14.29+.10
October	14.48+.08
December	14.66+.09
Middling Spot	14.15+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 9.

March	13.90+.14
July	14.21+.12
Middling Spot	13.90+.14

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.: Feb. 9
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	13.83
May	14.04
July	14.16
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
March	13.79
May	14.00
July	14.22
NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—	
March	13.84
July	14.06

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Feb. 9.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	61,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

	Closing.
February	7.30+.08
March	7.37+.09
April	7.40+.09
May	7.47+.09
June	7.50+.08
July	7.58+.09
August	7.61+.09
September	7.64+.09
October	7.66+.08
November	7.69+.08
December	7.71+.08
January	7.74+.08
Febuary	7.74+.08
Middling Spot	7.54—.03

SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	1,000
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

February	13.00—.03
March	12.95—.03
April	12.95—.03
May	12.95—.03
June	1295—.03
July	12.95—.02
August	12.97—.02
September	13.02—.02
October	13.04—.03
November	13.06—.03
December	13.13—.13
January	13.01—.03
February	13.11—.08
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	13.60—.10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

Scinde, Good	5.65—.05
Scinde, Fully Good	5.85—.05
Scinde, Fine	6.05—.05
Bengal, Good	5.75—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	5.95—.05
Bengal, Fine	6.15—.05
Oomra, Good	6.15—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	6.40—.05
Oomra Fine	6.65—.05
Broach, Good	6.10—.05
Broach Fully Good	6.40—.05
Broach Fine	6.70—.05

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 8.

Silver—India a small buyer. Business small. Market quiet.

Spot	27-7/16
Forward	27-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 8.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-10-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 8.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3/4 p. c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-2/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-3/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills' 3 mos.	5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 8.

T.T. Berlin on London	20,46-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12,13
T.T. Brussels on London	34,88
T.T. Madrid on London	28,71
T.T. Milan on London	113,94
T.T. Paris on London	123,42
T.T. Berne on London	25,21

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 8.

Copper, English Best Selected £58 1/8.
Copper, Braziers, £68 1/2.
Yellow Metal, £65.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £27.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £15 3/8.
Tin, English Ingots, £304.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

The Bombay Stock Exchange is closed to-day for clearing purposes and will open from to-morrow for regular business.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 8

Demand Bills 484.62

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 872.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 942.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 927.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 143 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 181 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Fs. 276.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/32.
London Paris Frcs. 123.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.21.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88.
London—Rome Liras 113.80.
London—Berlin March 20.46.
Tone of Exchange. Steady quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

3 months 4-5/32 per cent.
6 months 4-5/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate: 6 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 3.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £19 1/2.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register). £118 1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £10 1/4.
National Bank £48 1/2.
Eastern Bank £6 1/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £87 1/2.
Conversion Loan £76 1/2.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 7/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £59 1/4.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £70 1/8.
Consols £55 5/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101 1/2.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/4.

LINSEED.

London. Feb. 8.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Feb/March shipment nominal £17:17:6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Apl/May shipment nominal £17:5:0.
Linseed, La plata, c. i. f. ton.—
Linseed, La plata, c. i. f. ton.—
Linseed, La plata, c. i. f. ton.—
Linseed, La plata, c. i. f. ton.—
Apl/May shipment paid £15:2:6.
Market:—Opened slow but closed steadier.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Feb/March shipment nominal £18:17:6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 8.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Mar/Apl delivery sellers 31/7 1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
May/Aug delivery sellers 31/6.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 8.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb.—
Feb/Mar shipment sellers 50/9.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 1/2 lb.
Feb/Mar shipment sellers 51/3.
Market:—Quiet but steady.
Wheat, Australian.—
Feb/Mar shipment value 52/6.
Market:—Quiet but steady.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
May/June shipment. Hull paid and buyers 50/9.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 8.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Feb/Mar shipment quoted £8:7:6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Feb/Mar shipment offered £19:10.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
Feb/Mar shipment offered £20:7:6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
Mar/Apl shipment offered £20:7:6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 8.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/6s. 3/4d. buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot 1/6s. 7/8d. sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/6s. 1/2d. buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot 1/6s. 5/8d. sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Calcutta.—
March per cwt. 19/4 1/2 offered.
July/Sept per cwt. 18/- offered.
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/2 1/2 offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Bombay.—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/2 1/2 ogered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Karachi.—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/3 1/4 offered.

COFFEE.

New York, Feb. 8.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality), Spot 15.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.:—Ruled quiet Early. Later Improved on trade buying. Futures closed 7 to 11 Points Higher. Spot advanced 5 points at 14-15c.

LOCAL:—Heavy short covering. Ruled strong. Shortage of Contracts. Excited at Sewri. Closed barely steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Private Cables:—
Messrs. Patel Bros have received to-day the following cables:—
New York.—May highest 14.08 (2-59 p.m.); lowest 13.93 (1-28 p.m.).
Liverpool.—Market advanced on good trade fixing call sales in New York and trade buying.
Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 8th instant as under:—
"Senate agrees to vote on Farm Relief Bill on Friday."
Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—
The Home markets still display a steady tone, and with the better out look of the political situation may advance somewhat further. We continue to advise taking profitt on "longs" as we believe good opportunities will present themselves for replacing same.
Messrs. Bruel and Co. states in their report:—
The advance in prices has caused considerable short covering as a result of which the market from a bull point of view is technically less sound and should the American markets by any chance show weakness, the effect on our market is likely to be exaggerated.
Devkaran Ramjee have to-day received the following cable from our New York friends Messrs. Harriss, Toby and Vose:—
"Cotton generally believed Mcnary Haugen Bill will pass house and Senate possibly within week. Opinions differ whether President will sign or veto with probably majority expecting President sign. We inclined expect veto as approval would reflect complete reversal previous consistent policy of opposition. However Presidents approval of Bill would doubtless result quick substantial advance and market has recently reflected buying in anticipation the possibility. Regardless approval Bill see nothing attractive short side and believe purchases likely eventually prove profitable."

AMERICAN

The New York futures market yesterday, opened steady and ruled quiet, prices showing a decline of 5 points. In the later trading prices improved on trade buying and some short covering. Futures closed 7 to 10 points higher and Spot prices advanced 5 points at 14-15c.
The Liverpool market opened quiet but soon showed a better reading on some bull support and improved Spot demand. The closing prices show a rise of 8 to 9 points. Sales of Spot Cotton were reported 10,000 bales.
The undertone of the American Cotton still continues very steady. Spot Cotton is now over 14 cent. but there are no signs of South Selling. Though speculative interest is not large, operators are of the opinion that it is safe to buy on declines, but so far we have not come across any healthy reaction. The mills continue to buy Cotton. The reduction in the acreage is not impressive, but operators are unwilling to pay any attention to it. In short the Cotton market shows readiness to advance on any bullish factor, while Bearish factors are considered discounted, hence no effect. As it is it shows upward tendency but in view of huge supplies we do not see it safe to buy cotton at this level.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following an advance of 7 to 10 points in New York futures our market to-day opened firm Broach April/May being quoted at Rs. 2/. At this level there was some enquiry by commission houses and prices registered a sharp rise. There was some profit taking, but it proved on no value and prices hardened further on continued short covering as well as covering by sellers of double options. There is shortage of contracts owing to bullish sentiment and the market is technically becoming weak which is can be construed to violent fluctuations. The Marwari Bazar prices were as under at 4 p.m.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A/M	280	284	280	283/12
Broach J./A	289	291	289	290/8
Oomra Mar	267/8	269	267/8	269
Oomra May	271	271/8	271	271/8
Bengal Mar	250	251	250	250/12
Bengal May	252	253	252	252/12

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 3 points higher. Our forward market opened excited Broach April/May being quoted at 287/ on shorts covering and buying by a local operator. The advance was checked by free long liquidations and prices ruled easy. The close was barely steady as under:

Broach A/M	285	287	284/4	284/8
Broach J/A	290	291	290	291
Oomra Mar	270	270	269	269
Oomra May	272	272	271	271
Bengal Mar	252	252	252	253/8
Bengal May	254	256	254	255/8

ROOM RATE

HEDGE CONTRACTS.

January, 9.

Bengal 251 March.
Bengal 253 May.
Broach 284 A/M
Broach 291 J/A.
Oomra 270 March.
Oomra 272 May.

Bengal	265	258	251	243
C. P.	261	254	247	239
Rajputana	265	258	251	243
Oomra No. 3	275	270	265	
C. P. 1	290	285	280	
C. P. 2	283	278	273	
Khandesh	269	264	259	
Mathia	268	263	258	

READY COTTON SALES.

January, 9.

300 K. Devchand Berar 288
700 K. Devchand Bengal 265/275
200 Jamshed Mill Mabhai 264/265
300 Jamshed Mill Bengal 262
300 Jamnadas Narshi Chopda 270
100 Jamnadas Narshi Nimbahera 272
200 S. Jooharmal Nagar 270
200 C. Jooharmal Khanwa 274
100 Jetha Devji Kuradwadi 270
200 Japan T. and Co. Barwaha 270
300 Japan Khandesh 265/270
200 Suzuki and Co Berar 277
200 A. Damodor C. P. 1 200
200 R. Dissa Beawar 270
300 Mithabhai Nathoo Amraoti 274
200 Colaba Land Barsi 270

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 9
Delivery Contracts Ready.
Mill Terms.

			New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	255/58
,,	Fine	,,	250/53
,,	F.G.	,,	245/45
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	250/52
,,	F.G.	,,	243/45
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	284/85
Nagpur	,,	,,	284/85
Yeotmal	,,	,,	275/76
Arvi	,,	,,	275/78
Amraoti	,,	,,	270/73
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	270/73
Mulkapur	,,	,,	262/64
Khandesh	,,	,,	260/62
,,		F.G.	
Muthia	Fine	,,	250/55
,,	F.G.	,,	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		285/00
Purna	Average	,,	275/78
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	265/68
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	280/85
			Old.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 9

In full-pressedy Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	3 172	2,63,394	2,28,533
Central India	6,590	1.72.230	2,38,832
Barsi and Nagar	2,178	1,37,915	1,30. 83
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,017	46,146	46,075
Berar	10,650	3,78,060	2 81,780
Central Provinces	5.116	1,38,893	1,45,264
Total Oomras	28,723	11,36,628	10,70,967
Dholera	390	46,712	1,35,664
N. W. Provinces		60 208	1,21,763
Rajputana	1041	22,702	58,729
Sind-Punjab	345	71,061	1,45,318
Broach		248	72,191
Coompta & Dharwar	42	20,072	13,729
Westerns- Northerns	23	9,156	8,239
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,603	6,441
Persian		2,874	2,117
American		73,728	143
Egyptian and African		21,676	30,529
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		50	439
Total	30,729	14,60,183	16,57,742

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full. pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 3rd Feb.	
	Yesteaday	This year, Last year
Europe	9,111	1,24,191 2,29.542
Japan & China	3,000	5,18,186 6,56,693
Coast Ports	5,339	12,379
Up-country by Rail	46,091	4,363
Afloat in harbour for Europe.		
China and Japan	76,115	1,73,705
Total	2,111	7,69,922 10 76,682

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon on the 8th inst.

	cwts.
Wheat	8,329
Linseed	7,216
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	524
Gingellyseeds	1,526
Groundnuts	14,913
Castorseed	4,670
Rice	287,417
Myrabollams	6,048
Cottonseed	20,406
Gram	5,478
Joowar	1,965
Barley	342
Bajree	7,610
Coal	1,376 tons.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

2 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/4 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 103/3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/56 Rs. 107/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/10.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8.
Tone of Market:—Steady. Forward rates 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/12; 1945/55 Rs. 107/8.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Sterling Exchange being steady, the local gold market ruled easy with a limited enquiry. Closing prices remained as utder:—

Ready Gold	21 9 0
Mah Delivery.	21 8 9
Fagan Delivery	21 9 3

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Following unchanged prices in London market, our market to-day opened quiet but steady. The feeling in the market is less bullish and normal conditions are prevailing with moderate business. Fluctuations were small something like 6 to 8 annas and prices tended to be easy with less enquiry. The closing prices remained as under:—

Ready Silver	62 0 0
Mah Delivery	61 10 0
Fagan Delivery	61 0 0
Double options premium.	
Mah	1 6 0
Fagan	3 0 0

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

The following are the fluctuations of Breach Gin Cotton rates of the bazar.

(B. T.(

Opening	11/)5 Rs. 279
	12/15 283 Settlement rate.
	1/30 289 Rs.
	2/45 283 1/2
	4/0 284 1/2
	5/15 284 1/2
	6/30 284 1/2
Last	7/0 284 1/2
	To-day's.

Highest rate Rs. 287 Lowest rate Rs. 279.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Stock and Share Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London dated 7-2-27.

Name	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord. (1)	1-3-9
4 1/2 per cent India Loan 1950/ 55 (100)	91-10-0
African & Eastern Trade Copn. Ord. (1)	1-11-0
Anglo Dutch Plants of Java (1)	2- 8-9
Attock Oil (1)	1- 2-3
Associated Portland Cement (1)	0-16-3
Bengal Iron Ord. (1)	0-12-0
Burma Corpn. (Rs. 10)	0-14-0
British American Tobacco (1)	4-17-9
Courtaulds (1)	5- 6 3
Calico Printers (1)	1- 5-9
Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord. (6/8)	1- 7-9
Anglo Persian Oil Co. (1)	5-15-7½
English Elec. Co. Ord. (1)	0-15-0
Fine Spinner Ord. (1)	2- 3-6
General Elec. Co. Ord. (1)	1-11-9
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord. (1)	4- 3-9
Siemens Bros. (1)	1- 9-6
Central Provinces Manganese (1)	6-15-0
Marconi Ord. (1)	0-16-0
Malayalam Plantations (1)	2- 0-0
British Burma Pets. Ord. (8/-)	0-10-0
Rubber Plantations Investment Trust Ord. (1)	2- 1-9
Soudan Plantations (1)	4-13-9
Vickers Ord. (6/8)	0- 8-3
Barsi Light Ry. Co. Ord. (10)	15- 0-0
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord. (1)	5- 8-3

Remarks:—Government Securities.—Steady.
General Securities.—Steady but little doing.
Oil shares.—Strong.

STEEL PROTECTION BILL.

"IMPERIAL PREFERENCE DETRIMENTAL," SAYS MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The following letter dated 9th instant was addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to Messrs. Forbes and Lund, Bombay, re: Steel Protection Bill and Imperial Preference:—

"Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 25th January 1927 was placed before my Committee and I am asked to point out in reply that you are entirely wrong in considering the protest of this Chamber against the introduction of Imperial preference as arising from political motives. The Indian Merchants' Chamber has always declared itself against the policy of Imperial preference, because it considers it detrimental to the economic interests of this country and this is why that it objects to the present introduction of Imperial preference so to say by a side-door through the Steel Protection Bill.

You quote paragraph 93, but it amounts to only saying that Continental steel was inferior to British standard specification and therefore a different rate of duty was necessary, but after saying this the Board suggest something entirely different. If their two sets of duties were meant, one for British standard specification steel and the other for non-British standard specification, whatever it origin, there would have been no suggestion of Imperial preference, but as their recommendation stands, there is one rate for steel of British origin, whether it was of British standard specification or not, and another rate for steel of non-British origin, even though such steel might be fully upto British standard specification. It is this classification by countries of origin instead of by qualities that at once stamps the present proposals as proposals with a view to Imperial preference and my Committee have, therefore, thought it their duty to protest against the introduction of this policy as detrimental to the best interests of this country. My Committee hope that you will now see how the recommendation raise the issue of Imperial preference and understand why this Chamber found it necessary to protest against the same.—Yours, etc.,

J. K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have issued the following reports:—

Week ending 4th February 1927.

	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Brought into Sight	318	14,733	13,099
Receipts at U. S. Ports	249	9,998	7,651
Exports from America—			
To Great Britain	72	1,720	1,634
To Continent	183	3,898	3,020
To Japan, Canada, etc.	37	1,043	890
Total	292	6,661	5,544
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	433	9,902	9,468
Deliveries to Spinners—			
Great Britain (All kinds)	73	1,538	1,772
Visible Supply—			
Stocks at American Ports		2,887	1,504
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1,406	1,927
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,905	1,751
Total		7,188	5,182
Last week		7,248	5,268
Difference on week		—60	—86
Stocks of Cotton in Great Britain—			
All kinds		1,473	943

The above figures as issued by Messrs. Patel Bros., show an increase of 17,00,000 bales brought into sight more than last season at this time. Port receipts show an increase of 2,300,000 over last season. The Exports from America show an increase of 1,100,000 bales or in other words increase in Port Stocks some 1,200,000 bales. World's spinners takings this season are only 500,000 bales over last year. The visible supply shows an increase of two million bales at 7,188,000 bales this season against 5,182,000 bales last season. The Stock of Cotton in Great Britain is heavier by half a million bales than last season. All above figures prove that Stocks of Cotton are very heavy except interior towns of America. The only favourable deduction is the gradual fall in the visible supply of American Cotton last week by 60,000 bales against 86,000 bales last season same weeck.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

The Linseed market ruled firm on better enquiry.

The Wheat market opened steady but declined on long liquidation on reports of ruin. The close was quiet as under:—

Linsed May	11 2 0
Wheat May	7 14 0

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

POLICE OFFICIAL'S CONDUCT IN COURT.

"RUDE AND INSOLENT."

MAGISTRATE PASSES SEVERE STRICTURES.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate disallowed an application made by Mr. V. S. Nadkarni, a sub-Inspector of Railway Police for the transfer of a theft case from the Court of Mr. N. T. Junglewala, the Acting Sixth Presidency Magistrate and strongly criticised the conduct of Mr. Nadkarni towards the learned Sixth Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Dastur characterised it as rude and insolent and ordered a copy of the judgment to be forwarded to the Inspector General of Police.

The facts of the case regarding which the application was made by Mr. Nadkarni are as follows:

Pandu Laxman and Rama Santu, the two accused were arrested by the police on November 27. They were handed over to the Railway Police who placed them before Sub-Inspector Nadkarni who in his turn after some inquiries directed the first accused to be kept in the Esplanade Court lock-up. The second accused was allowed to go. The next day which was a Sunday, Mr. Dhondy who was instructed to appear on behalf of the first accused, applied to Mr. Nadkarni to release the first accused on bail which he declined to do. Thereupon Mr. Dhondy requested him to accompany him to the residence of Mr. Junglewala, the Acting Sixth Presidency Magistrate where he wanted to make an application, for the release of the accused on bail. Mr. Nadkarni did not do so. Next day Mr. Dhondy with Mr. Nariman waited at the Mazagon Court where the accused was brought in custody, but he was neither remanded in custody nor was he charged. At about 5 p.m. a railway Jamadar made the remand application. Mr. Dhondy applied for bail. Before that the second accused who had accompanied Mr. Dhondy to the Court was arrested by Railway Police. Mr. Dhondy brought that affair to the notice of the Magistrate whose attention was drawn to the fact that the second accused was a very important defence witness. The Jamadar who made the remand application said that he knew nothing about the case as the Sub-Inspector had not told him anything. A constable said that he brought the accused to the Court at 11.30 a.m. and that he had been waiting since then. As the police officer was absent, the Magistrate postponed the case to December 1, and released the accused on bail.

Sub-Inspector Nadkarni, then applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the transfer of the case to some other court because in his opinion the Magistrate had fixed December 1 instead of November 30 because he himself wanted to hear the case. Mr. Nadkarni further said that the Magistrate at the instance of Mr. Dhondy had asked him to let off the second accused who was arrested in the Court and because of his interference the second accused was not arrested till December 1. Naturally he could not charge the first accused in absence of the second and therefore when he applied for a further remand of the accused, the Magistrate threw it away. When on December 6, he (Mr. Nadkarni) was prepared with a charge sheet the Magistrate bailed out the second accused and asked him to enter the witness box and answer some questions regarding the case. Mr. Nadkarni continuing said that he was much surprised at that and informed the Magistrate that he could be examined as a witness when the case properly began. He then expressed his intention of applying for a transfer of the case to some other Court on the ground that the Magistrate seemed prejudiced, at the instance of Mr. Dhondy, against the prosecution that, alleged the Sub-Inspector was apparent from the over anxiety displayed by the Magistrate when the remand application was made.

The Magistrate had then asked certain questions to Mr. Nadkarni which he refused to answer and he said that the statements recorded would throw some light on the attitude of the Magistrate and the trick played by him to favour Mr. Dhondy by trying unlawfully to eke out investigations matters in his and the accused's presence at the former's instigation and that too prematurely before the hearing of the case.

Mr. Dastur dismissing the application of Mr. Nadkarni, passed very strong strictures against him. His Worship observed that the learned Magistrate was within his rights in giving a remand for two days instead of one and that the Court was not bound to remand an accused in custody simply because an application might be made. Under Sections 167 and 172 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a Railway Police officer is bound to transmit a copy of his entries in his diary which should contain all the proceedings in the investigation setting forth the various particulars and a statement of the circumstances ascertained through his investigation. The Sub-Inspector has not followed any of these provisions of this Code. He did not appear in person and the Head Constable who made the remand application did not know anything about the case.

"The applicant seems to me," continued Mr. Dastur, "to have been labouring under an imaginary grievance and his object in making the pleaders and the parties wait in Court till evening seems to be in keeping with his narrow-mindedness and petty idea of his self importance. He seems to have been annoyed at Mr. Dhondy's going to the Magistrate's house on Sunday to make an application for bail and he seems to be under the impression that he had seen the Magistrate.

"It is quite clear from the evidence of his own subordinates that the Sub-Inspector did not obey the orders of the Court though they were definitely conveyed to him. In my opinion the Sub-Inspector was guilty of contempt of Court in not attending the Court when ordered to do so. Both the learned Magistrate and the pleader have complained about the insolent behaviour of the Sub-Inspector when he was in the witness-box. It was characterised as very insolent and impudent especially when he asked the Court to take full notes as he wanted to take action against the Court. He refused to answer the questions put to him and was very defiant and rude in his behaviour. Mr. Dhondy had said on oath the attitude of the applicant towards the Court was defiant, and disrespectful throughout the day on December 6 and on more than one occasion he had showed contempt of the Court. In my opinion the Sub-Inspector was defiant, rude and insolent. His threat to the Magistrate is in keeping with his impudence and insolence, He could have been dealt with then and there for contempt of Court, but the learned Magistrate appears to have exercised great restraint and dealt with the Sub-Inspector with great leniency I find that there is nothing before me to show that thre was any bias or prejudice on the part of the Court."

The Magistrate then recalled his experience of the Bar and Bench and said that it was the first occasion on which he had found a police officer being rude, defiant and threatening to the Court. The Magistrate severely condemned the language used in the transfer application also and said that when asked on the point the applicant had refused to apologise to the Court for using very offensive language.

Concluding his Worship dismissed the application and directed that a copy of the judgment be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police for information and such action as he may consider necessary.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON PUBLIC SERVANT.

SEVERAL BOHRAS CHARGED.

On the allegation that they assaulted Inspector Udwadia of the Excise Department whilst discharging his duties Rajaballi Ebrahimjee and three other Bohras are being charged before Mr. I. N. Mehta, the 4th Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum police court under the Indian Penal Code. Evidence is being led to show that on the 28th December last, Mr. Udwadia visited a sweet-meet shop at the corner of Dhoku Street and Khara Talao. At a distance of about 40 paces away from the shop, the Excise Inspector noticed the accused leaving the shop and was told by his men that the accused was seen putting a packet of cocaine in his mouth. The Inspector ordered the accused to be detained and on peeping into his mouth, found traces of the drug which led the officer to believe that he was a drug eater. The officer thereupon took the accused to the shop and instituted a search of the premises but found nothing incriminating. He therefore left the shop and had proceeded a few paces away when he found he was surrounded by the accused and a number of Bohras who demanded his name and inquired by whose authority he had searched the shop. The Udwadia gave his name but refused to discuss any details referring them to his superiors. At this stage, the Inspector and his party were surrounded by a mob and the accused are alleged to have laid hands on him and assaulted him when police whistles sounded close by and Inspector Dere and a few other constables arrived on the scene and rescued the excise men. Under duress of the accused, the Inspector had passed a writing to the effect that nothing of an incriminatory nature was found in the shop of the accused. The Inspector also alleged that the accused reminded him that it was a Bohra locality and he would be killed if he visited their shops on any pretext whatever. Evidence is being recorded. Mr. Mankar the police prosecutor appears for the Crown and Messrs Vakil and Khan are defending the accused.

PATHAN'S LAPSE.

SENTENCED FOR COMMITTING BREACH OF TRUST.

On a charge of theft of Rs. 2,505, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate convicted Mir Abbas Gulbas, a pathan in the employ of the Shikotri Bank Ltd., and sentenced him to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150 in default to suffer further two months' rigoous imprisonment.

The prosecution story was that on January 27, the accused was entrusted with a sum of Rs. 2,505 which he was asked to go and deposit in the Mandvi branch of the Central Bank of India Ltd. The accused did not return for a long time so the clerk who had entrusted him with the money got suspicious and made inquiries. He found that the amount had not been deposited in the Central Bank and the accused was absconding. He therefore informed the police who traced the accused the next day and found that the whole amount of money minus Rs. 121 was hidden by the accused at Colaba end and was recovered.

The accused who pleaded not guilty said that when he went to the Central Bank he was told that it was too late for depositing money and when he returned to his bank, that too was closed. He therefore took the money with him and kept the amound hidden in a Coroner at Colaba.

The Magistrate, however, disbelieved the story of the accused and sentenced him as above.

FINED FOR RASH DRIVING

For driving his car at a speed of 35 miles an hour along Queen's Road at mid-night on November 22, 1926, Gopal Laxman a taxi driver was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday. The accused had two previous convictions for a simiar offence.

Sergeant Priestly conducted the prosecution while the accused was undefended.

BOY DIES FROM ACCIDENTAL BURNS

Narayan Laxman, a four years old boy residing with his parents at Girgaum, sustained severe burns over his body on Tuesday my his shirt catching the flames from a burning 'segree' while he was playing near it. On hearing his cries, Anandibai his mother ran upto him and extinguished the flames. But the boy was severely burnt all over the body and died in the G. T. Hospital where he was removed for treatment.

At an inquest held on Wednesday the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death by accidental burning.

FATAL BURNS.

Two cases of burning fatalities were the subjects of Soroner's inquest on Wednesday. In the first case, a young Hindu boy named Narayan Luxmon, aged about four years residing at Nagpada was playing in his room near a sigree on Monday last when this clothes caught fire and he was removed to J. J. Hospital having sustained serious injuries. He died subsequently.

TRAGEDY IN THE FORT.

Another accident occurred at Trinity Street, Fort, when Sundrabai S. Naidu, a Hindu woman, aged 19 years before lighting a stove poured methylated spirit which fell on her sari and also on the ground. While lighting the stove, the sari caught fire and she sustained extensive burns. The fire was put out by some neighbours who ran to her rescue by hearing her alarm and removed her to the J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries on Wednesday morning.

The Coroner's jury in both the cases returned the verdict of accidental deaths.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

The dead body of an unknown Hindu youth aged about 25 years was found on the seashore near the Curchgate Station of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. on Tuesday evening. It was taken charge of by the police and was removed to the morgue. Efforts were made to trace the relations of the deceased but without any result.

An inquest touching the death was held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, the City Coroner on Wednesday when the jury recorded a verdict of death by drowning.

YOUTH'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

The mysterious death of a Hindu aged about 25 years whose body was found floating in the sea near Church Gate station on Tuesday afternoon is engaging the attention of the Bombay city police. The body was seen by a watchman of the Back Bay Reclamation at about 12-30 p.m. on Tuesday and he immediately reported the matter to the police.

The body was removed to the morgue for inquest where the post-mortem examination by the police surgeon showed that the death was not due to natural causes. Signs of strangulation were perceptible while there were scratches on the eyes, and wounds on the face and chest.

The Soroner adjourned further enquiry in order to enable the police to investigate into the matter.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK MOVEMENT

In their report for the year 1926, the Hon. Secretaries of the National Baby Week, Bombay, record the growing popularity of the movement as evidenced by the increase in the number of centres. They note with pleasure, that the general public, bodies and institutions, local boards, municipalities, Railway and Steamship Companies, have all co-operated with the organisers to make the movement what it is to-day. The Secretaries paid 21 visits to different places in the Presidency. The Assistant Secretary visited 20 centres. The Committee dispatched 3175 letters and 394 parcels.

The Committee offers certain practical suggestions to the public for the organisation and spread of the National Baby and Health Week Movement. The public are warned not to be taken in by the attempts occasionally made by critics to belittle this movement on imaginary and wrong grounds. The Committee recognise that poverty is one of the powerful factors that lower vitality and increase susceptibility to diseases which lead to impaired health and high death-rate but the other factors such as superstition, apathy to anything new, lack of the proper knowledge of hygienic practices, and of adequate public measures for the maintenance care of mothers and babies are equally important factors, and their negligience is bound to spread misery and intensify poverty.

In all 50 centres celebrated the Baby and Health Weeks during 1926 as against 29 in 1925 with the material assistance and guidance of the Provincial Committee. In 1926 the Committee kept two Cinema machines ready to be sent to mofussil centres. Appointment of Hon. Divisional Secretaries and a paid Assistant Secretary enabled the Committee to spread the movement uniformly to all districts. Rs. 66,863|3|3 were spent in 1926 as against Rs. 78,730|3|7 in 1925, and nearly ten lacs people attended the celebrations in 1926 as against 3,12,820 in 1925.

The Committee trust that they will get the same measure of sympathy and support from Government, local bodies, charitable trusts and philanthropists as before.

KHADI-BHANDAR OF BOMBAY.

According to a resolution of the All-India Spinners' Association, the Khadi Bhandar Princes Street and the Gujrat Prantik Samiti Khadi Bhandar, Kalbadevi, are amalgamated and both will be conducted under joint management. The management appeal to the public for patronage.

PHOTO-COPYING SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal M.L.C., points out the several defects of the photo-copying system of registration introduced some six years back and sought to be legalised and extended all over the Presidency by the Bombay Government. The list of the signatories who support Mr. Gunjal's contention and several of whom are lawyers point out the popular disapproval of this system.

TRAMWAYS BUS SERVICE.

Mr. Bhagwanlal Damodar appeals to the Bombay Corporation to see that the newly started Bus Service is restricted to wide roads alone and rescind the licenses for packed and congested roads like Kalbadevi and Girgaum.

KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS.

Having successfully completed their season at Grant Road, the Karlekar's Circus have shifted to Dadar and will give their first performance to-day at 9|30 near G. I. P. Railway Station—a central place for the residents of Parel, Mahim, Matunga and other suburbs. The Circus was patronised well in Bombay by the Theatre-going public and is sure to receive the same patronage and popularity from the suburban residents.

THE PRAGUE SAMPLES FAIR.

The usual exhibition of the Samples Fair of Prague Czechoslovakia begins in Prague, Capital of Czechoslovakia from March 20th to March 27th, 1927. The Czechoslovak Republic, which represents threequarters of the whole Industry of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, produces under normal conditions four times more than its population of 13 1|2 millions consumes. It is therefore not surprising to learn that the Prague Fair, which provides an unrivalled opportunity for meeting Foreign Buyers, should have the whole-hearted support of all Czechoslovok Commercial Enterprises. Over 3,000 leading Czechoslovak Firms are regularly represented at the Prague Fair.

Special advantages are offered to Foreign visitors, for travelling as to reduction in fare for transportation, Special Direct Trains, Hotel Accommodation, Fees for visas on Passport and free services of interpreters, etc.

Those who cannot visit the next fair are recommended to apply to the representative of the Prague International Samples Fair, Bombay, Post Box No. 3083, who will be pleased to put their service at the disposal of all inquirers, in India.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Ready prices have dropped by about 1 to 2 annas per cwt in yesterday's closing price-leve's. Our forward market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 4d per cwt in Feb/March and of about a pence or two in July/Aug/Spet and Octo/Nov/Dec. Shipment prices for Java Sugar. B. R. B. Beet Sugar prices (Forward Deliveries) record a drop of about 3 to 4d per cwt. Belgian Beet and German Crystal Sugar prices for December shipment also register a drop of about 2d per cwt in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotation ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 17/10 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 12/10 per cwt FBH.

Shipment Feb/March sh 19/ per cwt FBH.

Ship. July/Aug/Sept sh 17/8 per cwt FBH.

Ship. Octo/Nov/Dec sh 17/10 per cwt FBH.

Jamnagar C I F Geb/March sh 19/6 per cwt

B R B Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 17/11 per cwt.

Shipment December sh 18/5 per cwt FBH.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March sh 18/10 per cwt FBH.

Belgian Beet Sugar:

Shipment December sh 18/ per cwt FBH.

German Crystal Sugar:—

Shipment December sh 18/ per cwt FBH.

Tone:—Weak.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

AMERICAN

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Messrs. Langley & Co.'s weekly remarks are as uder:—

During the week, Americans have ruled strong, both the March and May contracts in New York having registered a nett advance of rather mort than ½ Cent.

We are informed by our Liverpool friends that the recent strength has been largely the result of the proposed legislation with regard to financing surplus cotton and restricting acreage. The prospect of such legislation materialising has stimulated Trade buying which has been the most prominent feature of the advance.

In connection, our Liverpool Agents write under date January 19th, as under:—

"We are now asking ourselves at what price will planters keep up their acreage? Is 7d. laid down in Liverpool or 14½ Cents in New York sufficient inducement? in 1925 Farmers realized no more profit from cotton than from substitute crops, in 1926 they realized materially less, so that it is asserted broadly that history will repeat itself, namely, that after lean years in cotton, they will plant less."

That a reduction in acreage will be effected seems fairly assured, the extent of which will presumably largely depend upon the price level. In the meantime, we must form an opinion on concrete facts, the most important of which is the continued good demand for actual cotton. A good idea of the strength of actual cotton may be gained from the hardening basis for lower grades in face of the abnormally large supply of low cotton.

While perhaps the recent advance has been somewhat accentuated by the prospective passing of the legislation mentioned above, it must be borne in mind that the market has advanced primarily on genuine Trade buying and even taking into consideration the short covering which has been in evidence during the advance, the technical position of the market remains very healthy.

As there seems little likelihood of any bearish factor arising, sufficiently important, as to warrant an appreciable break in prices, we would advise taking advantage of any easiness by effecting purchases.

BOMBAY.

Despite our disparity, the continued improvement in American cotton has been responsible for extensive short covering which, coupled with speculative buying, resulted in a sharp advance in values, the April-May Broach contract closing yesterday at Rs. 280/- an advance of Rs. 16 over the week. Following a slight reaction in Americans, the market to-day is easy as the result of profit taking.

While there has been no marked improvement in outside demand, we understand there is a good enquiry from Japan at slightly below current prices which, in view of the recent lull in Japanese buyig, may be expected to materialise in the near future.

The large volume of short covering during the week has to some extent weakened the technical position, but we think the statistical position is sufficiently strong as to render any material break very unlikely, we would, therefore, advise purchases in all easy markets.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Messrs. Devkaran Kanjee have issued the following weekly report:—

Our Silver market remained very steady throughout the week and the price for the 1st settlement shows a small decline of a quarter of a rupee from the closing quotations of the last week. The highest price for the 1st settlement touched during the week was Rs. 64-0 on the 3rd instant and the lowest Rs. 61-8 on the 1st instant, the range for the week being Rs. 2-8. steadiness has been due to short-covering, scarcity of offerings and nervousness of the bears since the export of 3600 bars from here to China.

The Shanghai exchange market remained closed since the 2nd instant upto yesterday. Yesterday's T. T. Shanghai on London opened 2-8 2/4 i.e. 3/16 higher than the closing rate before the holidays but closed easier at 2-8 7/16. It was reported yesterday that on the foreign exchange market Chinese speculators were inclined to sell.

The London market shows a small advance of 0 1/8d. compared to the price at the end of the last week. The highest price for ready Silver in London was 28d. on the 3rd instant and the lowest 27 1/8d. on the 1st instant. The firmness in the middle of the week was due principally to Indian bear-covering. China is reported to have both bought and sold.

The New York Silver price is 59 cents i.e. slightly higher than the last week. The highest rate was 60 cents on the 3rd instant and the lowest 58 1/4 cents on the 1st instant.

The prices for Gold here show an improvement, yesterday's closing prices being Rs. 21-9-6 for ready, Rs. 21-8-9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-9-3 for the second settlement. The highest price for the first settlement was Rs. 21-11-6 and for the second settlement was Rs. 21-12-0 on the 3rd instant while the lowest price for the first settlement was Rs. 21-8-3 and for the second settlement was Rs. 21-9-0 on the 1st instant. The London price having declined to £4-4-10 1/4 on the 1st instant is again £4-4-11 1/2.

The steadiness in Silver during the week is mostly due to short-covering by Indian dealers both in London and in the local market. The Chinese situation remains the same but would appear to be a shade more favourable. The Chinese New Year has passed but it is doubtful owing to the political situation if there will now be less keenness to buy Silver from that quarter. With regard to the local market it appears that there is a disposition to buy Silver if a somewhat lower level is reached and the feeling is gaining ground that a higher level of Silver prices will be seen. We have a favourable opinion for the market in the long run and believe that purchases made in easy markets, with the idea to add to them scale down, would ultimately prove profitable. We are also in favour of buying Gold round Rs. 21 1/2.

HIGH COURT.

SENTENCE IN A SATARA MURDER CASE.

HIGH COURT DISMISSES APPEAL.

The Hon. Justices Fawcett and Patkar on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by Bala Dayam and two other agriculturists of Satara District who were sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge who convicted him of murder.

The first accused who belonged to the Bhosle family of Bhargaon was, it was alleged, on terms of criminal intimacy with a widow of the Shinde family in the same village, and was managing her lands. This was resented by the Shinde family, particularly by Ramu, a young boy of 18, who had frequent quarrels with the accused over this matter. Ramu who was studying in a school at Kolhapur returned for the Diwali holidays in October, 1925, and resumed his hostile activities towards the accused. He had a scuffle with the accused on one occasion, during which he gave him a severe thrashing. Smashing under the sense of discomfiture, the accused had vowed to avenge the insult. Accordingly on the night of December 23, 1925 the first accused, accompanied by two others, went to Ramu's house with a pre-arranged plan to do away with him. Seeing a lad sleeping on the verandah, they mistook him for Ramu and hacked him to death with axes and spears. It however turned out that the boy was not their intended victim but one Sambhu who was about the same age and looked very much like Ramu. All the 3 were tried before the Sessions Judge of Satara who convicted them and sentenced them to transportation for life. Against this, they appealed to the High Court.

It was contended on behalf of the defence that the accused had no intention of murdering Sambhu who was mistaken for the object of their revenge.

Their Lordships, in giving judgment, held that as the accused had the criminal intent to commit murder, it did not affect their position whether the actual victim was the man they had intended or somebody else in mistake. They, however, thought that the evidence against the third accused was not sufficient strong to justify his conviction, and gave him the benefit of doubt, ordering his discharge. The appeals of the other two were dismissed and their sentences confirmed.

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE.

HARBOUR BRANCH DEVELOPMENT.

BOMBAY, February 9.

The Secretary, G. I. P. Railway, Local Advisory Committee, communicates the following to the Press:

—This subject had come up again, the Chairman explained in consequence of a further letter received from Mr. Sabnis in regard to the Kalyan locals and also of a letter from the Secretary, Thana Railway Passengers' Association dealing with the unpopularity of the G. I. P. Railway suburban trains used by office-going people. Discussion on Mr. Sabnis' letter was deferred until the next meeting as enquiries had not been completed. In regard to the letter from the Thana Association, the Chairman said he felt compelled to say that he had a good deal of sympathy with this representation but the Railway was working under enormous difficulties owing to remodelling of Victoria Terminus; there were only two lines for the running of all trains into Victoria Terminus and as the Railway had very heavy traffic to handle in the morning hours there was at times inevitable congestion and delay and this would continue while the remodelling works were being carried out. If one train ran late the whole service became late. Actually, from 15th to the 28th January, 1927, 56 per cent. of the office locals arrived right time, 30 per cent. arrived under 5 minutes late and 14 per cent. over 5 minutes late. Every effort however, was being made to improve the running of these trains and he hoped the public would bear patiently with shortcomings which were antecedent to a great improvement as remodelling and electrification works advanced to completion.

TRAFFIC ON HARBOUR BRANCH.

The Chairman next gave the committee some interesting figures relating to the development of traffic on the harbour branch since the time it was opened for traffic in March, 1924. Electrification was opened on 3rd February, 1925. Up to that time a steam service operated between Kurla and Reay Road and Bandra and Cotton Green, and during this period the number of train miles and passengers carried was as under: Train miles per day, 79; average number of passenger per month: 20,811.

2 TRAINS BETWEEN KALYAN AND BOMBAY.

Mr. N. R. Sabnis, writing about the railway service between Kalyan and Bombay, points out the great inconvenience caused to daily passengers. He complains that local passengers are not allowed to travel by mail and express trains, even when several compartments are absolutely vacant. Only second and first class passengers are allowed to use the mail and express trains, which in his opinion, clearly shows that the railway authorities are primarily concerned for the comforts and conveniences of the richer section of the public. He appeals to the authorities to be more careful about the third class passengers, who after all form the bulk of the travelling public.

YESTERDAY'S RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

EXCITING SPORT FOR 2ND BIG MEETING.

MOSS TRIUMPHS AGAIN.

The prospect of interesting racing attracted a large crowd at Mahaluxmi yesterday in spite of the fact that it was a mid-week fixture. As anticipated the sport was of highly enjoyable nature, although not many could have been satisfied with the returns, for the majority of favourites went down.

The outstanding feature of the afternoon's sport was the success of the unbeaten Moss in the race for the Rajpipla Gold Cup. Barnett gave us a really thrilling bit of riding and if ever jockeyship won a race it was his handling that helped the great horse to win. People on the stands gave horse and rider a great ovation on their return to the saddling paddock.

There were some surprising results. Horses that had failed when carrying public money recently won very fluently yesterday and it was not surprising when it became known that the Stewards were to hold an enquiry in the running of certain horses. We understand that Walker was hard up to give an explanation of his previous riding of Greek Lad who won Division II of the Broome Plate yesterday. The gelding had never shown the form necessary to win a race of this description when he ran on Saturday last. However, if ever any explanation was called for, it is into the running of Arab Prince whose most recent displays have been disappointing in extreme. Yet he won Division I of the Kolhapur Plate from flag fall to finish. One wonders what our stewards have to say about it.

Backers went astray in Division I of the Kolhapur Plate when Arab Prince scored an unexpected victory at the expense of the favourite Sabiq who was last to leave the barrier. Howell took Arab Prince to the front and established a long lead which he maintained to the end. With a level start Sabiq might have landed the odds laid against him, but he could never quite make up the ground lost at the start. Ahyid accounted for the others among whom Jalmood was a conspicuous failure.

Howell was again associated with the winner of the other division in which the well backed Amara just held the late finishing Pekin. It was an exciting finish and the decision might have been reversed had there been a few more yards to go. Salonic ran prominently and kept one under Stokes' vigorous handling to fill a place. Telafar was a disappointment.

The first division of the Broome Plate was won fairly comfortably by the favourite Hannonia. The filly was first into her stride and led all the way round. Glen Tree was sometime finding his stride, but late effort brought him into second place, half a length in front of Tristan. The gelding can be expected to improve on this run.

H. H. the Aga Khan's Greek Lad annexed the other division in fine style from Theona and Georgina. Best backed here, were Lembas and Nougat but neither were good enough. Weight told its tale on the former for he could never quite go to the pace although he finished close on the placed horses. Nougat ran well up to a point, but would not fight when collapsed. The winner is well-bred, being by Gainsborough or of Mitylene and is bound to be seen to advantage again.

In winning the Bombay Arab Derby, Hilaluzzaman put an impressive performance —certainly his best since he started racing here. Cumberally's four-year-old was much too good for Mansoor Beg and Arabian Star and won just as fluently as he did last Saturday. Solomon's Song ran a good race, making way for Arabian Star in the last few strides.

Godfrey saddled the first two home in the second division of the Cambridgeshire Stakes. Lucky Man who had run a disappointing race in the Staydock Park Plate recently, showed up in vastly different light yesterday and beat his field after making all the running. Rosewafer and Free Easy disputed the second placing, the former being at a head advantage at the end. Fun of the Fayre came up with a fine run; but was just a little too late to trouble those in front. For a warm favourite Bridault gave a doleful display. Well up with the leading division until the turn for home, the gelding fell right away. His jockey being a little too ready to accept the inevitable, did not persevere until the end.

The favourite was again well beaten in Division I of the Cambridgeshire Stakes. Domestic Bond ran his usual game race but could not get up to Vainqueur and Dark Blue who fought the finish from the distance. Mr. Eve's gelding was very well ridden by Hoyt and is one that should be seen to advantage again. Radha Piari was always among the leading division and was only beaten out of it close home.

Another brilliant performance was recorded by Moss when he accounted for a smart lot of runners in the race for the Rajpipla Gold Cup. It was a thrilling finish in which nearly half a dozen horses battled for honours, Moss, badly away, soon made up ground and thanks to the dashing riding of Barnett squeezed through on the rails close home to beat The Count and L. S. D. who finished second and third respectively. Seven consecutive successes is indeed a great achievement and Messrs. Barve and Patel's four year old is without a doubt a horse of outstanding ability. Frater, was an unaccountable failure and the only excuse that can be found for him is that his big weight proved his undoing.

The short odds about Darial II in the Malabar Hill Plate were certainly justified, for the Aga Khan's gelding won comfortably from Defend and Madame Seguin. The start was an uneven one and Madame Seguin who is generally well away, was slowly out of the gate and her position at the end of a fast run race was therefore a remarkable performance. The winner is a fine gelding of nice size and has brilliant speed.

The race for the Adelaide Plate was characterised by an exciting finish which saw Filie d'Or the top-weight and Fire Star, down in the handicap, pass the post locked together. The judge failed to separate the pair and Invinola, finishing on, was third just a head away. Visington Planet, the favourite, fourth. He must have been nearer with a better start.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE. Div. I.—Distasce 1 mile.
Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500.
A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Class.
Mr. Syed Mustapha's ARAB PRINCE, 8-13, Howell 1
Mr. M. Najmuddin's SABIQ, 9-5, Easton .. 2
Mr. Hussein Abdulla's AHYID, 8-1, McQuade 3
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's HISHAN, 8-1, Burn 4
Also Ran:—Andhra Valley 9-1, Costa Rica 8-9, Sultan Beg 8-7, Jalmood 8-5, Security 8-4, Zoolfakar 8-1, Cossack 8-0, Kurdistan 7-13 (car. 8-1), Apollo 7-8, Maxim 7-5.
Not Run:—Mahmood 7-9.
The Race:—A bad start. Security was the quickest away but when they settled down Arab Prince was in front of Andhra Valley, Costa Rica, Maxim and Apollo. Sabiq and Jalmood raced in the rear. At "five" Arab Prince was lengths ahead of the field. Maintaining his lead Arab Prince went on to score easily from the late finishing Sabiq. Ahyid lasted out third in front of Hishan.
Won by 3 length, 1-1|2 lengths, head.
Time:—1 min. 48-3|5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 108|8 for win and Rs. 31, Rs. 19|8 and Rs. 56|8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 39 8 for win and Rs. 13|8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 27|8 for places.
Favourite: Sabiq.
Winner trained by Owner.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.
Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500.
A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Class.
Mrs. L. A. Rayneau's AMARA, 8-3, Howell 1
Mr. Eve's PEKIN, 9-3, C. Hoyt 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SALONIC, 7-8, R. Stokes 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's HAZAL 8-7, Townsend 4
Also Ran:—Kadir Hajaz 9-2, Telafar 8-8, Hatchel 8-7, Belau 8-2, Kadoor Beg 8-2, Dawood 8-0, Mirjin 7-13, Sannayet 7-9, Faroq 7-5 (carried 7-8).
All ran.
The Race:—Pekin got a flying start and led for a space. Hazal soon took command followed by Mijrin, Kadoor Beg, Sannaye: and Salonic. Amara raced in the bunch. This order was unchanged at "six" except that Pekin had dropped back last. Hazal led the field into the straight where Amara shot out and just managed to last out in front of Pekin who came with his customary dash at the end. Salonic beat Hazal out of third place.
Won by neck, 2 lengths, head.
Time:—1 min. 48 4|5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 63 for win and Rs. 25|8, Rs. 29|8 and Rs. 72|8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 40|8 for win and Rs. 18, Rs. 16 and Rs. 67 for places.
Favourites: Telafar and Kadoor Beg.
Winner trained by Byramjee.

THE BROOME PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500.
Mr. V. Rosenthal's HANNONIA, 7-10, F. Black 1
Mr. Eve's GLEN TREE, 8-9, Ritchie 2
H. H. the Aga Khan's TRISTAN, 8-12, A.C. Walker 3
Mr. T. M. Thaddeu's POM POM, 9-7, Archibald 4
Also Ran:—Saintly Sovereign 9-2, Riverine 9-1, Prove and Verse 8-13, Adour 7-10.
Not Run.—Motu Proprio 8-12.
The Race:—Hannonia went to the front at the barrier rise and cut a smart pace from Adour, Tristan, and Pom Pom with Prose and Verse last. Glen Tree was second last until they reached the turn. Hannonia maintained her lead and won with plenty to spare from Glen Tree who covered much ground up the straight. Tristan just got the better of Pom Pom near home for the third place.
Won by 1 length, 1|2 length, head.
Time:—1 min. 26 3|5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 27|8 for win and Rs. 13|8, Rs. 19 and s. 15 8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 13 for win and Rs. 6|8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 8 for places.
Favourite: Hannonia.
Winner trained by A. W. Molony.

THE BROOME PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500.
H. H. the Aga Khan's GREEK LAD, 8-10, A. C. Walker 1
Messrs. D S Barve and M. C. Patel's THEONA, 7-10, F. Black 2
Mr. Marquis' GEORGINA, 9-0, W. G. Thompson 3
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' POLYCHROME, 8-9, Archibald 4
Also Ran.—Via Volta 9-2, Lembas 9-0, Nougat 8-13, Arrowy 8-12, Sophie II 7-2.
Not Run:—Special Sprout 9-2, Shivakumari 8-0.
The Race:—Arrowy showed the way to Sophie, Nougat and Greeck Lad. Theona brought up the rest. Georgina and Lembas tailed off the field. Arrowy shot her bolt round the turn and up the straight Greek Lad forged ahead to win from Theona. Georgina was a late third.
Won by 1|2 length, 1|2 length, 1|2 length.
Time:—1 min. 26 5|4 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 64|8 for win and Rs. 43, Rs. 33.8 and Rs. 41 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 31|8 win and Rs. 20|8, Rs. 13|8 and Rs. 18|8 for places.
Favourite: Nougat.
Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY.—Distance about 1-1.2 miles.
Winner Rs. 10,000, second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000.
For Arabs in Clases 1st and 2nd.
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's HILALUZZAMAN, 8-11, McQuade 1
Mr. Heath's MANSOOR BEG, 9-0, Clarke 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ARABIAN STAR, 8-11, Herbert 3
Mr. A. S. Moloolhoy's SOLOMON'S SONG, 8-9, Barnett 4
Also Ran:—Dilawar 9-11. Hyder Pasha 9-8, Bucknell 9-0, Mikado 8-12, Rarity 8-9, Riyad 8-8, Selman 8-8, Squire 8-5, Fairdoss 8-3, France 8-1, Amanra 8-1, Mooltan 7-8.
Not Run:—Detective 9-1, Mutashar 8-5.
The Race:—A level start. Selman took charge immediately the next in order being Bucknell, Riyad, Mansoor Beg, Solomon's Song and Hilaluzzaman. France brought up the rear. At "seven" Selman was still racing in front of Bucknell, Mansoor Beg, Riyad Solomon's Song and Hilaluzzaman with Hyder Pash last. The field closed in at the turn and at this stage Mikado and Hilaluzzaman became prominent. Entering the straight Hilaluzzaman took charge and going well proved too good for Mansoor Beg. Arabian Star beat Solomon's Song for third place near home.
Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 1|2 length, neck.
Time:—2 mins. 55 3|5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 53|8 for win and Rs. 19|8, Rs. 14|8 and Rs. 54 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 27 for win and Rs. 10|8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 23|8 for places.
Favourite: Mansoor Beg.
Winner trained by Cumberally.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
Winner Rs. 7,000, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,000.
A handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Classes.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's LUCKY MAN, 8-12, Townsend 1
Mr. Kelso's ROSEWATER, 8-9, A. C. Walker 2
Mr. Eve's FREE AND EASY, 8-8, J. W. Brace 3
Mr. M. Dhalla's FUN OF THE FAYRE, 9-1, Howell 4
Also Run:—Special Sprout 9-2, Charles William 8-1, Bridault 9-0, Unitoi 8-7, Kilindini 8-3, Toss Up 8.3, Jovial 8-0, Shiva Kumari 7-12, Tres Facile 7-11.
Not Run:—Motu Proprio 8-11.
The Race:—Shiva Kumari made the running from Bridault and Lucky Man for a space. At the mile post Lucky Man held the lead from Free and Easy, Bridault, Rosewater, Kilindini, Toss Up and Special Sprout. Lucky Man maintained his lead and won comfortably from Rosewater who tried hard up the straight. Fun of the Fayre came up late but Free and Easy managed to save his place.
Won by 3|4.length, head, head.
Time:—1 min. 54 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 106|8 for win and Rs. 31, Rs. 18|8 and Rs. 43.8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 69 for win and Rs. 17|8, Rs. 9.8 and Rs. 32|8 for places.
Favourite: Bridault.
Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
Winner Rs. 10,000, second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000.
A handicap for horses in 2nd and 3rd Classes.
Mr. Eve's VAINQUEUR, 7-4, (carried 7-5) C. Hoyt. 1
Messrs. D. S. Barve and M. C. Patel's DARK BLUE, 8-0, F. Black 2
Mr. C. N. Wadia's DOMESTIC BOND, 9-4, Bowley 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's RADHA PIARI, 7-4, R. Stokes 4
Also Ran:—My Realm 8-11, Bridgman 8-7, Raekle 8-5, Marmion 8-5, Valtoi 8-5, Chrysolite 8-4, Luck Lad 8-3, Cuckko 7-10, Dry Wit 7|5.
All running.
The Race:—A good start, Dark Blue settled down with the lead his nearest attendants being Marmion, Radha Piari, Cuckoo, and Vainqueur. Domestic Bond headed the others. This order was unchanged till they swing round. Up the straight Vainqueur collared Dark Blue and won comfortably. Domestic Bond came up under the whip to finish close behind the second horse.
Won by 3|4 length, short head, head.
Time:—1 min. 53 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 87 for win and Rs. 22, Rs. 39 and Rs. 15 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 41|8 for win and Rs. 11, Rs. 19|8 and Rs. 7|8 for places.
Favourite: Domestic Bond.
Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 mile.
A Gold Cup value Rs. 2,500 presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla and Rs. 23,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000.
A handicap for Horses in Class I.
Messrs. D. S. Barve and M. C. Patel's MOSS, 8-7, Barnett 1
Mr. Eve's THE COUNT, 7-9, C. Hoyt .. 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's L. S. D. 8-3, A. T. Harrison 3
Mr. Panniek's KEEP IT DARK, 7-9, (carried 7-13), Brown 4
Also Ran:—Frater 9-4, Greenfinch 9-2, Joe's Luck 7-8, Prey 7-5, My Lord 8-7, French Briar 8-5, Heron 7-12, Krishnakumari 7-6.
Not Run:—Quincy 9-7, Darial II 7-13, Affable 8-12.
The Race:—Moss moved out slowly. Keep It Dark cracked a hot pace from My Lord, Prey, Frater and The Count. L.S.D. raced prominently in the bunch. Keep It Dark weakened when they made for home. The Count looked like prevailing but Moss dashed through on the rails to win a splendid race. L.S.D. came up very strong near home.
Won by neck, head, short head.
Time:—1 min. 37 3|5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 43 for win and Rs. 17|8, Rs. 27|8 and Rs. 57 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 21 8 for win and Rs. 8|8, Rs. 16|8 and Rs. 31 for places.
Favourite: Frater.
Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winer Rs. 12,000, second Rs. 4,000, third Rs. 2,000.
A handicap for horses in the 1st Class.
H. H. Aga Khan's DARIAL II 7-12, A. C. Walker 1
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's DEFEND, 8-3, Burn 2
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's MADAME SEGUIN, 9-0, Archibald 3
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's GOLDEN QUEST, 7-6, A. T. Harrison 4
Also Ran:—Affable 8-12, Sone Marten 8-10, Cheviot 8-7, Eddy 8-4, The Monk 8-2, Wedding Day 8-0, Eltonian 7-9.
Not Run:—Quincy and Frater.
The Race:—The barrier ascended to a poor start. Eddy and Stone Marten were badly left. Eltonian acted as pace maker those following being Darial, Affable, Defend Golden Quest, and Cheviot. Madame Seguin was in conspicuous at this stage. Eltonian brought them right into the straight and retired. At this juncture Darial drew out and safely held the challenge of Defend. Madame Seguin was a late third.
Won by neck, neck, head.
Time:—1 min. 12 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 33 for win. and Rs. 18, Rs. 17|8 and Rs. 6 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 21 for win, and Rs. 9|8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 12|8 for places.
Favourite: Darial II.
Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000.
A handicap for horses in the 2nd Class.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's FILLIE D'OR 9-0, L. Brown 1*
Mr. W. Lauder's FIRE STAR, 7-1, Lynch 1*
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's INVINOLA, 7-12 Herbert 3
Mr. Ormonde's VESINGTON PLANET, 7-13, T. Hill 4
*Dead heat.
Also Ran:—Bright Bird II 8-7, Cintra 8-6, Brasidas 8-2, Murmansk 8-1, Quitch 8-1, Songe Dore 8-0, Lowborn 7-10, Beaver Puff 7-8, Henrietta 7-7 (carr. 7-8), The Bow 7-7, Not Run:—Heera Mahal 8-12, Very Little 8-5.
The Race:—Bright Bird II got the best of the start and made the running from Cintra, Fille d'Or and Invinola. Vesington Planet left the barrier slowly and raced in the bunch. Fire Star was handy. They maintained this order until they made for home where Fire Star and Fille d'Or drew out and fought out a fine finish, the judge being unable to separate them. Invinola was a close third a head away.
Won by dead heat, head, 1 length.
Time:—1 min. 13 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 49|8 on Fille d'Or, Rs. 40|8 on Fire Star for win, and Rs. 38|8, Rs. 35, and Rs. 75 for places.
Favourite:—Vesington Planet.
Winners trained by J. Molone and C. Jennings.

MADRAS RACES.

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

BOMBAY PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1500, second Rs. 400, third Rs. 250.
Bam's HOOJAS, 8-12, Babajan 1
Xavier's SAMARMAD, 7-3, Robertson .. 2
Messrs. Essajee and Bird's MASHALLA, 8-13, Harrison 3
Ahmed Hurganny's NAJRAN, 8-7, Burgess 4
Tote: Rs. 43 for win, Rs. 24 and Rs. 20 for places.

COLOMBO PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Winner Rs. 1200, second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200.
Khalaraz's GOOLFAHAB, 9-6, S. Black .. 1
Ahmed Hurgany's JEHANGIR, 8.0, Hoyt 2
Messrs. Alli and Murtaza's ARAB KNIGHT, 7-6, Roberton 3
Bam's SUCCESS, 9-2, Beasley 4
Tote: Rs. 31 for win, Rs. 19 and Rs. 39 for places.

HILLIAH PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1200, second Rs. 300, and third Rs. 200.
Essajee's KOOLEB, 8-3, H Black 1
Khairaza's KANDINAVA, 9-11, S Black .. 2
Messrs. Alli and Murtaza's MOOTRUB, 7-11, Robertson 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's GEORGE, 7-10, Beasley 4
Tote: Rs. 58 for win, Rs. 28 and Rs. 34 for places.

STEWARDS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2000, second Rs. 750, and third Rs. 300.
Essajee's ZARA, 7-7, H Black 1
S. I. R. Wilson's JOANALEEN, 7-3, Robertson 2
Murphy's RAVENS AIT, 8-0, Harding .. 3
Raja of Bobbili's MINTHILL, 8-7, Donnelly 4
Tote: Rs. 75 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 for places.

SAEGODHA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Winner Rs. 1200, second Rs. 300, and third Rs. 200.
McElligot's DRUMMER BOY, 9-2, Beasley 1
Mahomed's POSTERN, 9-7, Burgess 2
Maharaja of Mysore's OSBOURNE, 7-10, S. Black 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHIRTAJ, 9-4, Harrison 4
Tote: Rs. 49 for win, Rs. 17. Rs. 23, Rs. 18 for places.

CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1000, second Rs. 300, and third Rs. 200.
Xavier's ALDEX, 7-12, Roberton 1
Khairaz's DELIGHT, 8-3, S. Black 2
Makanji's SQUEAKER, 8-4, Brown 3
Mrs. Gocilda's CELERITY, 7-5, Beasley 4
Tote: Rs. 79 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 16 and Rs. 47 for places.

OSBOURNE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs
Winner Rs. 1500, second Rs. 400, and third Rs. 250.
Maharaja of Kolhapur's POET'S DREAM, 8-12, McPherson 1
Murphy's BURNHAM BEECHES, 9-4, Harding 2
Marsh's ST. RITA, 7-0, S. Black 3
Raja of Parlakimedi's DAWN OF HOPE, 7-8, (carr. 7-10), Burgess 4
Tote: Rs. 98 for win. Rs. 36 and Rs. 14 for places.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.
Municipal Corporation, 8-40 p.m.
Devonian Society Dinner, Willington Sports Club, 8.30 p.m.
Swami Sharvananda's lecture on Karma and Reincarnation at University Library Building, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.
Mr. T. D. Kapadia's lecture on "Bijapur Architecture", York Building, Hornby Road, 6-15 p.m.
Lady Wilson visits Adams-Wylie Hospital, Gilder Street, Jacob Circle, 5 p.m.
S.S. "Rawalpindi" with English mails of January 27, due at 6 a.m.
Ladies' support to Sir H. S. Gour's Bill, Wilson College, Chowpatty, 4-45 p.m.
Mr. Ootto Rothfield's lecture on "Umar Khayyam" Y.M.C.A., Byculla Branch, Reynolds Road, 7 p.m., Sir C. Setalvad to preside.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12
The s.s. Rajputana with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay women's meeting to express sympathy with Chinese struggle for freedom, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 4 p.m.

RASHTRIYA STREE SUBHA.
A public meeting of women of Bombay will be held on Saturday (12th inst.) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, to express their sympathy with China in her struggle for Freedom. Mrs. Gokhale, Mr. B. G. Horniman and Mr. J. K. Mehta will address the meeting.

CITY'S MORTALITY.
The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 p.m. of Tuesday:—
Small-pox attacks 5, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.
Total mortality exclusive of the still-born) 76. Total mortality this day last year was 102.

POSTAL NOTICE.
Mails for Mauritius, Madagaskar Ports, Reunion, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dares-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 16th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

POSTAL NOTICE.
Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

LECTURE ON "UMAR KHAYYAM."
Mr. Otto Rothfield, I.C.S., will deliver a public lecture on "Umar Khayyam" at the Y.M.C.A. Byculla Branch, Reynolds Road, Byculla, on Friday (11th inst.) at 7 p.m. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside.

ORDER OF THE STAR IN THE EAST.
A meeting of the Order of the Star in the East will be held on Friday, the 11th inst. at 8-20 a.m. (S.T.) at Nana Shankerseth House, Girgaum Road, when the members present will re-affirm their membership of the Order.

KIRTAN AT GOWALIA TANK.
Mrs. Sitabai Godbole Kashiker will perform Kirtan in Marathi, daily from 3 to 5 p.m. (B.T.) during the week that commences to-day (Thursday) and ends on Wednesday next at the Shree Laxmi Narayan Temple of Sheth Goculdas Tejpal, at Gowalia Tank.

RAILWAY SEASON TICKET FOUND.
Railway Pass, No. 31035, between Grant Road and Virar, for one month, ending 28-2-1927 has been found. The owner should apply or see the Secretary, The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, 159, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay between 3 to 6 p.m. and take delivery of the same.

LADIES' SUPPORT TO SIR H. S. GOUR'S BILL.
A public meeting of women will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council at the Wilson College, Chowpatty on Friday (11th inst.) at 4-15 p.m. to give support to Sir Hari Sing Gour's Bill.

GOVT. PEONS & MENIAL SERVICE UNION.
An extraordinary general meeting of the Government Peons and Menial Service Union of Bombay will be held on Saturday, the 12th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Maratha Kshatriya Samaj Hall, Navalkar House Lane, near Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

RAM MOHAN SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.
The prize distribution of the Ram Mohan English High School and of the Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Primary School will be held in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, on Friday (the 11th inst.) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) The Hon. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir will preside and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir will give away the prizes.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.
There will be a debate at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Sunday (13th instant) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the Young Men's Parsee Association will propose that in the opinion of the House the world has been retrograding and the man has degenerated of late. Members of the Brotherhood who desire to oppose the proposition are requested to communicate with the Secretaries.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURE.
Swami Sharvananda, of the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Bombay, will deliver lecture I of his additional course of lectures on the Philosophy of the Upanishads in the Lecture Hall, University Library Building, to-day (Thursday, the 10th inst.) at 6 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The Law of Karma and the Theory of Reincarnation." The lecture is open to the public. A few seats will, however, be reserved.

LATEST NEWS.

KARACHI, Feb. 9.
A sensation has been caused here by the discovery of a machinery for manufacturing coins alleged to have been imported in the name of Messrs. Khudabux and Company of Lahore. No invoice was traceable and the customs authorities in order to assess the value of the package opened it and discovered several dies for coining money and various parts of machine.
The following persons have now been arrested in connection with the case:—Captain R. P. Farrel, Mr. G. Dickenson, Akbarali of Messrs. Mohamedali Brothers (Shestanwala), Mahomedali and Ghulamali. It is believed that they were all either partners or connected with the firm known as North Western Trading Company. The police investigation continues.—A.P.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 9.
Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., arrived here to-day from Bombay and proceeded to Karachi where he will be presented with a welcome address by the local Municipality. He was garlanded here at the station by Dr. Choithram, President of the Congress Committee.—A.P.

LONDON, February 9.
Washington.—The State Department has been informed by the American Minister at Lisbon that the American Legation there had repeatedly been hit by rifle and machine-gun bullets and therefore it has been abandoned. The Minister describes the situation there as very serious.
Reuter learns that the United States has no intention of at present sending warships to Portuguese Waters.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	Feb. 9.
Previous closing	14.07
To-day's opening	14.10
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	14.17
Difference	plus. .10

LIVERPOOL.

	Feb. 9.
Previous closing rate	7.47
To-day's opening	7.51
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	7.58
Difference	+.11

Sewri	Rs. 284 4 0
Randy	Rs. 284 8 0

SILVER MARKET

Silver Ready Rs. 26|11|0
12 annas lower.
Silver Forward Rs. 26|8|0
11 annas lower.
Tone of market.—China sold small business.

CAMPBELL CASE,

TRIAL TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY

CHARGE OF FORGED PASSPORT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.
The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day directed G. Allison alias D. Campbell who is charged with having entered India with a forged passport to stand his trial in Bombay where the offences are alleged to have been committed. Allison would remain on the same bail till February 12th when orders will be passed regarding the date of his trial in Bombay.—A. P.

DRUMCOLLOGHER CINEMA TRAGEDY.

PROSECUTION ABANDONED.

The State has abandoned the prosecution of Mr. Forde and Mr. Downing in connection with the Drumcollogher cinema fire. It was stated that the object of the prosecution had been attained by the warning publicly given through the steps taken.—Reuter's Special.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S S TATU UNVEILED

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Earl Balfour unveiled to-day in the lobby of the House of Commons a marble statue of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in the presence of a distinguished crowd including Mr. Baldwin, all Cabinet members, Messrs. Lloyd George, and Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Haldane and Lord Salisbury.—Reuter's Special.

80,000 WORKERS AFFECTED

CRISIS IN BRITAIN'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Feb. 9.
A crisis has arisen in the dyeing and finishing section of the textile industry of Great Britain. Employers have given three months' notice to terminate the wages agreement on the ground that workers have refused arbitration on the employers' claim to cease payment of advances in the wages awarded in 1924 on the ground that the profits on which the award was based are no longer being made. 80,000 workers are directly concerned.—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1927.

POISONED SHAFTS.

The Finance Member has once again chosen to dart his poisoned shafts at the people's representatives in the Assembly. And the poison was all the more bitter as it was steeped in sarcasm and smiles. For Sir Basil Blackett has in the first instance betrayed his contempt for the Assembly by treating the adjournment motion of the Congress President as a farce and a joke in which he was allowed to indulge by a good humoured President. He had no compunction in telling the members who had poured their vials of wrath against him that whatever motion they adopted in the matter would not make the slightest change in the determined policy of Government. Not content with this, he treated the most vital question on which so much of India's financial future depends in a light-hearted manner. When Mr. Jayakar reminded him about the clear breach of faith that was involved in the present policy of delaying a most important decision, the Finance Member laughingly proceeded to give novel interpretations of his past strategy and to play with arguments. He also sought to turn the tables on his opponents as if he had been called upon to show his logical dexterity in a debating club on a theoretical question. No wonder that Mr. Iyengar remained unconvinced by the Finance Member and many members who are generally inclined to walk into the Government lobby voted on the popular side. The adjournment motion was adopted by a majority and if this may be deemed a real test vote for the ratio question, we have no doubt that Government will earn a well-deserved defeat, when the Assembly is called upon to vote on the merits of the official Bill.

We confess that the Finance Member lifted a little of the veil that must conceal the next year's Budget if only to threaten the Assembly with dark forebodings of financial ruin in case the 16d. ratio was sought to be restored. Even after the Home Member made his colourless and callous statement about the postponement of the Ratio Bill, the nature of the Government tactics remained a matter of doubt and speculation. But the Finance Member has now confirmed our worst fears by categorically stating that "a lower ratio not only plays havoc with every budget in the country but also plays havoc with Government's policy in which they have the full support of the House of reducing and eventually getting rid of provincial contributions at the earliest moment." So here at least we catch a glimpse of the two cards with which Government seek to divide and defeat the popular forces that are determined to reduce the official ratio. Firstly Government will attempt—or rather they have already begun to attempt—to frighten many of the members out of their wits by confronting them with the ghastly calamity of a loss of a crore and more on the basis of 1s. 4d. Moreover Sir Basil has evidently included the Railway and Provincial Budgets and also those of other semi-official bodies like the Imperial Bank, Port Trusts, etc. within the scope of his remarks. What a tremendous figure would the whole bill thus amount to and all this for the mere fun of reducing the ratio by 2d. This was in effect Sir Basil's argument. Secondly he tried to play on provincial passions and rivalries by darkly hinting that the provinces which could have some further exemption from their contributions under his beneficent arrangements would stand to lose very heavily by a reduction in the ratio. We trust the intelligent members of the Assembly who have distinctly shown a little more of their usual courage and shrewdness on this unique occasion understood the full import of Sir Basil's cryptic remarks. And if they have not been overawed by the prospect of irretrievable ruin which the Finance Member visualised for their benefit, it was because they were convinced with Sir Purshotamdas that "the ratio is not to be for one budget but for fifty budgets" and the people will have to pay for and listen to the tune of the other budgets long after the Member in Charge will have left the shores of India. They are thoroughly convinced that looking at the question either from the standpoint of the agriculturists or the industrialists and considering the matter even in the broad interests of business and commerce or maintenance of the credit and the currency of the country, the higher ratio is bound to prove disastrous in the extreme. There is every justification for the scathing remark made by Sir Purshotamdas in this connection that "the Finance Member having wasted sixteen millions of gold resources of India is afraid of coming before the Assembly without the extra present—however short and temporary it may be." Here lies the whole secret of Government's disgraceful manoeuvres and if the Assembly has perceived it so well as to refuse to be intimidated and cajoled by all the threats and promises of Sir Basil, we may be assured that it will have no difficulty in returning the same verdict on a more critical occasion in the near future.

WHEN THERE IS NO WILL.

The negative of the aphorism 'when there is a will there is a way' is amply illustrated in the attitude of the Government of India and the local Governments over the old, old question of the separation of the Judicial and the Executive functions. In reply to an interpellation on the subject in the Council of State, the Government representative observed that proposals in regard to the separation of judicial and executive functions had been received from the Governments of Madras, Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa and that their proposals were being examined by the Government of India. Thus when there is no will, there is no way, no going forward when there is no desire to mark progress on the part of the Government in a matter with respect to which non-official opinion is absolutely united. Let it be noted that all local Governments have not yet replied to the Government of India. By the time the Central Government have digested the proposals hitherto received, there will be others coming up if they really press for their being sent up. Then to some other interpellation in the Assembly or the Council of State the Government reply will be that the next batch of proposals is being investigated. Then the Government of India may have their own proposals to make and they will have to be sent round to all the local Governments. The Circumlocution Office must be in full working order when there is no desire to do anything in the matter. Before the local Governments submit their opinions again on the Government of India's views, will not some impatient legislator ask how long the farce is meant to go on?

UNSATISFACTORY REPLY.

It will be remembered that some time ago Mr. J. N. Chinoy, a former employee of the B. B. & C. I. Railway published open letters addressed to Sir Earnest Jackson, Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, in which he made grave allegations about bribery, corruption and jobbery against certain named European and Indian officers of the Company. The Government of India were asked in the last Assembly if they intended instituting any enquiry into the allegations made by Mr. Chinoy, what steps they had taken to put a stop to the alleged corruption and undesirable practices in the said railway and if they proposed taking any action against Mr. Chinoy. The Government then contented themselves with the reply that legal advice was being taken in the matter. In reply to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Sir Charles Innes stated in the Assembly yesterday that "though there was good reason to anticipate a conviction on a charge of defamation, the B. B. & C. I. Railway administration were advised by their counsel that it would be more in consonance with the sense of proportion in matters of this character to ignore the wild allegations made by Mr. J. N. Chinoy against the officials of the Railway and therefore they decided with the concurrence of the Government of India not to prosecute him." The reply was hardly satisfactory and it provoked a ready retort from Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who asked if it was the policy of Government that whenever serious allegations were made no notice should be taken of them. Mr. Jamnadas also asked if after the publication of the serious allegations by Mr. Chinoy an officer of the railway left for England on leave preparatory to retirement. Sir Charles Innes denied the truth of the allegation but to another query of Mr. Jamnadas if it was a fact that the officer left on leave, the Commerce Member gave no reply and took refuge in the usual official plea of previous notice. We agree that nothing is more desirable in the conduct of public institutions than a sense of proportion as regards importance to be attached to wild allegations. But when such allegations are made deliberately and repeatedly and when, according to legal advice, conviction on a charge of defamation is confidently anticipated, it is the duty of the authorities, if the confidence of the public in the integrity of the administration is not to be rudely shaken, to see that the allegations are publicly disproved. The attitude of the Railway authorities as disclosed in Sir Charles Innes' reply shows that there is more in the whole affair than meets the eye which requires to be cleared up.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.

The present notoriously defective machinery of the Land Acquisition Act will secure a decided improvement if Mr. Kelkar's amending Bill to that Act is passed by the Assembly. It deserves to be passed, because statutory sanction to the suggestions Mr. Kelkar makes for improving the methods of compulsory acquisition of land, will considerably reduce the popular dislike of such compulsion. Mr. Kelkar wants to take the process of compulsory acquisition out of the hands of departmental routine and wishes to give it the character of a public inquiry of a judicial type. This will enable persons not directly connected with the land itself to lodge their objections, if any, against the alleged need for compulsory acquisition of the land for purposes of public utility. There are cases where land so acquired is not used for the purpose indicated. As regards compensation, the adequacy of which is a point nearly always disputed by the owner who finds the land compulsorily taken away from him, the author of the amending bill makes the reasonable suggestion that a panchayat or board of arbitration should be appointed to settle the precise amount of compensation in each case. At present compensation is a matter of departmental caprice and even if the aggrieved party appeals to the District Judge, he has no reasonable chance of securing justice because the District Judge is very probably ignorant of the local conditions, a thorough knowledge of which alone can help in fixing upon the right amount of compensation. The Assembly will remove a long standing grievance by passing

BIKANER'S LOYALTY.

THE PARADE OF PLATITUDES.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR).

The recent visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Bikaner was exploited by His Highness the Maharaja ostentatiously to parade his loyalty to the King-Emperor and specially his old family connection with the Viceroy. The policy of continuing the dynasties of Indian Rulers was sanctioned by His Majesty's Government of which the late Lord Halifax was the most prominent member and it was carried out by Lord Canning as the representative of the Crown. It is by reason of this broad-minded policy of allowing adoptions, that almost all Indian States are now in existence. If the unjust and rapacious policy of Lord Dalhousie had been still in vogue the map of India would have been of uniform red colour. The old connection with the family of Sir Charles Wood is not the privilege only of Bikaner but of every State in India. His Excellency the Viceroy can rightly claim on this ground a personal link with almost every Ruler of an Indian State. Similarly there may be found in the archives of many Indian States letters of appreciation for generous services rendered during the time of the great Mutiny.

A FAMILIAR CLAIM.

Almost every State which is now in existence can with equal propriety lay claim for having rendered conspicuous service to the British Raj during the troublous times of the great Mutiny. Expressions of gratitude for the adoption of Sanad and the mention of services rendered in the past when the foundations of this British rule were not firmly and truly laid, are now after a lapse of sixty years, mere platitudes unworthy of being paraded on such occasions. If anything could be mentioned with pride on such occasions it is the deeds of benevolent rule of which a Prince may be legitimately proud and which may be in consonance with the accepted policy of the British Government. His Majesty's Government have declared responsible Government as the goal of their Indian policy. Is this loyal Ruler of Bikaner prepared to declare this ideal as also his own? If he does so, that would be the real test of his loyalty and of the sincerity of his devotion to his King Emperor. Anything short of it is sheer camouflage.

THE STOCK IN TRADE.

The assurances of loyalty in ancient times in the precarious period of the Mutiny had a great significance. Sovereignty of the British Government was not completely established. The Princes were possessed of military strength. Their subjects were thoroughly attached to them. The help of important States meant additional strength to the Power which was trying to assert itself and spread its influence over this continent. But the talk of loyalty on the part of an Indian Ruler at the present moment is simply ridiculous if not insulting. The stock in trade of every prominent Indian Ruler blessed with oratorical powers, in season and out of season, is that he is loyal to the British connection. If we examine this sentiments it will show the low mentality of those who give expression to it. Let us suppose that a Prince desires to be disloyal. What chances has he? He would be reduced to atoms before the mighty British Power. His subjects could not raise their little finger in support of their despot. Self-consciousness has dawned upon Indian States subjects. Unless constitutional rule is established the subjects of Indian States would never be sincerely attached to their Rulers. Autocratic as they are they cannot expect any sympathy, or any support in the suicidal effort to assert their independence. Indian Rulers have not got any military strength. They are entirely emasculated and deprived of the power of defence. Even if they think of employing mercenaries it would be sheer madness to suppose that there would be the slightest chance of any success.

AN EMPTY BOAST.

Viewed in this light the sentiment of loyalty is an empty boast discreditable to those who want to make capital out of it and repugnant to those who hear it. Self-respect demands that this should not be paraded unnecessarily. Talk of loyalty appears graceful in the mouth of those who can afford to be loyal or who have some capacity to offer any opposition however, slight it may be to the mighty Power towards which this sentiment is to be entertained. A blunt and matter of fact representative of the Sovereign Power would feel insulted by the impotent talk of loyalty of an Indian Prince. We, therefore appeal to self-respecting In

(Continued on Page 10.)

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

THE OTHER SIDE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am very much surprised to read the facts that appeared in the issue of the 8th instant as written by an ardent "Congressman" in name only.

The gentleman who wants to improve the "financial position" as he heads the second paragraph of his contribution appearing in your issue of the 8th February, says that the returns of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee are poor. Surely, we do admit it but will the Congressman come out of his seclusion like the Mahatma and have the "Poor Returns" increased to "Glorious Returns" and oblige the Congress and the country?

Let me here say that my friend the "Congressman" seems to have studied the Congress organisation of Bombay only of late. I shall for general information state that in the year 1921 when better Congress workers, not in name but in fact like Srjt. Shankerlal Banker, Mr. L. R. Tairsee and the late Mr. Umar Sobani, including our present Bombay Provincial Congress Committee President, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, always calculated the worst and because they wanted the Congress organisation to live and be the premier one in a premier city like Bombay practically did it, by earmarking a sum of rupees five lakhs and that too to be invested in a property which will yield its returns every month in order to meet the current and emergent expenses of the premier body.

In the year 1922 to the misfortune of all again some other ardent workers found the difficulty ahead and hence they thought it wise and proper to earmark Rs. 50,000 (fifty thousand) being the balance of the five lakhs after the purchase of the property with a specific resolution stating that the sum be utilised for the normal and emergent expenses of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the District Congress Committees. Being myself a member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee since the beginning of the movement I make myself bold to say that if these worthies had not taken this step all the money would have been spent and there would not have been a place for the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to keep their records, etc.

From the article it clearly seems that the "Congressman" has some special grievance against the staff and he makes much of the cost of maintenance of the office and other affairs but I may assure him here that if he finds the staff killing their time without work I should like him to come forward and give them work of any nature but only it should be propaganda work in itself.

Further, he says that for the practical propaganda we have put in only Rs. [illegible]

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SUBURBS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For some years past the question of Local Self-Government for the Suburbs of Bombay is in the air and has not yet been settled with the result that the Suburbs are suffering from want of sanitation, medical help, education, etc., which should form the amenities of life of every place. Sometime back the Government of Bombay issued a notification to the effect that there should be a joint municipality for Santa Cruz, Ville Parle, Andheri, Versowa and one or two other villages. The people of Parle have started an agitation against this notification and are pressing for a separate municipality for themselves. I myself was once in favour of having separate municipalities for all these three suburbs, viz.: Santa Cruz, Ville Parle and Andheri. When the Government notification was published, however, I realised that pressing for separate municipalities may end in the continuance of the present regime of notified area committees, which I have always considered as a fraud on self-government. I have always appreciated the public spirit of my friends of Ville Parle, which is a model suburb, but I fear that in their zeal for their own pretty village they are overlooking some of the dangers that lie ahead. They still do not appear to have realised the evils of the present Notified Area Committees. The published accounts of their interview with the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government mentions that the deputation said that "even to-day these suburbs were managing most of their municipal affairs under separate Notified Area Committees quite independent of each other." To call the present administration of the Notified Area Committees as resembling, even to the slightest extent, municipal administration is defaming the terms "municipal administration." The Notified Area Committees at present are looking after merely lighting, scavenging and repairs of a few side-streets which they have taken over. And even this little work which they have taken upon themselves is done in an entirely unsatisfactory manner and in such a way as likely to prove dangerous to public health. I have no fault to find with the members of the Notified Area Committees, for the constitution itself is so fundamentally wrong that the members cannot do anything, however, earnest and enthusiastic they may be. To give only one instance, we had recently a pretty stiff epidemic of small-pox in Santa Cruz and the only thing the Notified Area Committees did was, so far as I know, to distribute typed slips of paper, when the epidemic had almost died down, announcing that arrangements for vaccination were available at a particular place. Take another instance: Santa Cruz has now practically ceased to be a village and has almost become a town of about 8,000 inhabitants. Vegetable sellers for this place have to squat on the main [illegible]

Notes of the Day.

Peace with War Threats.

His Majesty King George V. wants peace with China. So does the British Premier, so does also the Leader of the Opposition in the British Parliament. "I earnestly desire a peaceful settlement of the difficulties which have arisen" says the King in his speech on opening Parliament. Mr. Baldwin says during the debate on the Address in reply to the King's speech that the troops have been despatched "solely with the object of protecting British life." Mr. MacDonald exhorts the British Government to proceed with negotiations with Canton as that was "the only way of diminishing the risks of Britishers in Shanghai." But to the Chinese it is clear that while all this talk of peace goes on in England, the British movement for concentrating large reinforcements in Chinese waters and in Hongkong does not stop. They will believe in the British talk of peace, only when British acts are peaceful and not bellicose.

A Warning.

Mr. MacDonald gave the Baldwin Government a serious warning in his speech that unless they changed their policy in foreign as well as domestic affairs they would produce the gravest discontent in Britain. In their Chinese policy they were, in his opinion, "playing with fire." In their domestic policy their idea of bringing up a Trade Unions Bill at the present moment was most unwise. He advised them to let matters alone, but as the rank and file of the Conservative Party are eager to curb the political freedom of Trade Unionism in Britain, it is doubtful whether Mr. Baldwin would be allowed to "leave matters alone." The Macquisten Bill which the Baldwin Government may adopt as their own, makes no bones about its real object. It spurns any camouflage. It is out to destroy the political influence of Organised Labour and as Mr. MacDonald warned them it would be fought at every stage.

"Good-bye, Behar."

There ought to have been overwhelming support in the Assembly to the resolution moved by Mr. Nilkantha Das for placing all Oriya-speaking tracts under one separate local administration. He withdrew the resolution after an interesting debate on it and after the Home Member's remark that the question would require a closer scrutiny if it was intended to group all Oriya-speaking tracts into a separate province. The transference to Behar and Orissa of the Ganjam districts of the Madras Presidency to which he referred will not solve the difficulty. We hope Mr. Nilkantha Das and his other Oriya colleagues in the Assembly will pursue their campaign for unification further. Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh spoke from the point of view of the Beharees when he said that financial considerations ought to induce chronically famine-ridden Orissa to stay with Behar. But he had to admit that they would have to say "Good-bye Orissa" if the latter wanted to go out. But the real position is that the Oriyas would like to say farewell to Behar and start a united administration on their own account. Theirs is a self-respecting attitude.

Honourable Shall We Remain.

Public attention is drawn to the fact that our Elder Statesmen have begun their session by the publication of the report of a committee which they had appointed last year to inquire into their privileges and status. Many are the grievances from which our Councillors of State suffer. Ever since the incursion of a few Nationalists in their ranks they have been feeling that their position was intolerable. In fact one of these intruders went so far as to suggest that the word "Honourable" prefixed to their names was superfluous. Then he drew attention to the fact that they had no position in the Warrant of Precedence. The Council of State appointed a committee to inquire into these grave matters. The Committee in its report suggests that although Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, the Nationalist member, may not like the idea, they ought to retain the title of "Honourable." So honourable they remain but in regard to the proper respect due to them on public official occasions, the question is far more difficult. The Warrant of Precedence, the Committee discovers, is a sort of family arrangement between the officials, so the only thing that can be done is "to draw the attention of Government to secure them a recognised position at public functions." However, there is one consolation. The Committee has successfully countered the invasion of democratic ideas and decided that there is "no necessity of altering the rule by which a member can reserve a whole compartment." Thus do the Elder Statesmen preserve at least their travelling dignity.

An Unpleasant Prospect.

It is not only in the Bijapur District and parts of Gujerat that the grim spectre of famine has raised its head. There are signs that a very large part of the Presidency will be soon suffering from a severe failure of crops and consequent famine conditions. Complaints are being made by the agriculturists in Satara and Poona districts to the revenue authorities that it is unfair to ask them to pay both the land cess instalments, the one for January and the other for March, at the same time, particularly when the crop yield threatens to be so low. In the village of Soni in the Satara district the crop valuation according to the villagers' estimate does not reach even one anna, but the Revenue Department has rated it at eight annas. A correspondent to "Kesari" says that the village of Parincha in the Poona District has a similar complaint to make. This vexatious method of insisting on a wrong crop valuation and on prompt payment of the cess, contributes very largely to the "unrest" in India about which officials talk so much. Why can they not have a really equitable set of rules for collection of [illegible] whenever the crops are [illegible]

RELEASE OF DETENUS IN SIGHT.

ORDINANCE PRISONERS TO BE SET FREE?

OBSTRUCTION KEPT IN ABEYANCE.

FREEDOM OF VOTE ON RATIO.

Our Special Repesenattive learns on the best possible authority that the Bengal Detenus will be released in batches of 10 or 15 within a fortnight or so. Mr. Subash Chandra Bose will also be set at liberty.

Pandit Motilal's decision not to put obstructionist tactics into operation as contemplated yesterday morning, adds Colour to this welcome news.

There seems to be a sharp division in the Congress Party regarding the Working Committee's decision on ratio and nine members have submitted a memorial to the Working Committee praying for freedom of vote.

Wednesday's session of the Assembly was a day for excess grants and "peppery speeches" were conspicuously absent.

DAY FOR EXCESS GRANTS.

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, February 9.

It is learnt on the best possible authority that in a fortnight or so, batches of 10 or 15 detenus will be released and of course, Mr. Subas Chandra Bose will also be set at liberty. This news must be quite welcome to the country. In the light of this fact, Pandit Motilaljee has decided not be put into practice immediately the obstructionist tactics contemplated this morning. He has wisely decided to watch further developments. This attitude of his should not be deemed either as rickety or pusillanimous. It is, indeed, an embodiment of high statesmanship. This same quality was displayed in his attitude with reference to freedom of vote on the Ratio Question. Panditjee was for making this a free question, because he knew that a considerable section of his party is genuinely in favour of 18d. ratio and as such, they wanted freedom of vote. He could not go against their wishes. That is why he took that attitude and not because he was pusillanimous and by to-day, Pandit Motilaljee's fears have come true. Nine members of the Congress Party have submitted a written memorial to the Working Committee that they are for the 18d. ratio and that they should be given the liberty of voting in favour of that ratio if this is not done, in all probability they will secede from the party. To save his party from this impending disintegration, Panditjee, has thought it best not to make the raio issue a party question.

A DAY OF GRANTS.

(From our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

After the excitement of yesterday's adjournment motion, no one expected any interesting sitting this morning but by the time the day broke, it came to be whispered that from to-day the Congress Party would begin their obstructionist tactics in the Assembly therefore, I did expect some changed atmosphere in the House; but when I entered the House, the very air was calm, dull and drab as the murky rain outside the Council House. The whole sitting was very tame indeed. The House which was rather thin by the absence of Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Chamanlal and several others settled itself to pass the 28 demands for excess grants. Every demand was readily passed, and now and again, there was occasion for a hearty laugh over some fine joke.

LACK OF PEPPERY SPEECHES

When this dull process of granting the demands was going on, Pandit Malaviyajee entered the House and Lala Lajpat Rai was seen making his reverential 'namaskar' in such a way that one readily inferred the unique privilege and high position the esteemed Panditjee occupies in the estimation of India. This day's proceedings were conspicuous for the lack of "peppery speeches", and only one speaker, Mr. D. Iyengar from Chittor spoke in the style of one who has a bee in his bonnet. He affected a sentimental speech, and he indulged in such balances as this one "my tongue will surrender but my heart will refuse" by way of a response, the House only laughed heartily and did not think any more of it. Later on, Mr. Chetty attempted to be very clever for the illustrious President by raising a point of order, as to whether a member could read from a memorandum which is not available to the members of the House. But he readily had his reply which showed Mr. Chetty to his proper place. After this brief interlude, the House proceeded and granted all the demands. Thereafter, it granted itself a holiday till to-morrow 11 a.m.

OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS.

"Since to-morrow is a non-official day, I presume there will be no launching of the obstruction tactics. When they would be and in what manner I cannot now say. I only know that it looks quite probable, that

divided and rent asunder over the Ratio controversy.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

REPLY TO PT. MOTILAL'S QUESTIONS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Legislative Assembly devoted its sitting to-day to vote 23 supplementary demands for grants. References were made during the discussion to the difficulty caused by the ratio controversy and there was a debate on the token-cut for raising the question of aviation.

Five questions were answered. Replying to Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, Mr. Bhore said that Government of India were aware that the proposal demanding an elected European majority in the Kenya Legislative Council had been mooted by the European non-official community and that the matter was receiving the attention of the Government of India who were alive to the issues involved.

The Home Member informed Mr. Ramnarayan Singh that there had been no correspondence for the formation of a separate district to be called Dhanbad district.

Sir Charles Innes, replying to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, said that though there was good reason to anticipate a conviction on a charge of defamation, the B. B. and C. I. Railway administration were advised by their counsel that it would be more in consonance with the due sense of proportion in matters of this character to ignore the wild allegations made by Mr. J. M. Chiroy against the officials of the railway and therefore they decided with the concurrence of the Government of India not to prosecute him.

Mr. Jamnadas:—Is it the policy of Government that whenever serious allegations are made no notice shall be taken of them?

Sir Charles Innes: No, Sir. Individual cases are judged on merits and in the light of counsel's advice.

Mr. Jamnadas:—Is it not a fact that after these serious allegations an officer of the railway left for England on leave preparatory to retirement?

Sir Charles Innes:—There is no truth whatever in that allegation.

Mr. Jamnadas:—But is it a fact that the officer left on leave?

Sir Charles Innes:—I must have notice of the question.

KENYA.

Replying to Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru's supplementary question, Mr. Bhore admitted that the Kenya White Paper laid down that the Colony would not get Self-Government, but Mr. Bhore wanted regular notice to answer a query as to whether Sir B. N. Sarma had given an undertaking to publish the Fiji report and as to when the Fiji Government urged the non-publication of the report.

DETENUS' RELEASE.

Pundit Motilal Nehru asked a short notice question: Whether the Government have taken or are contemplating any steps to give effect to the resolution passed by the Assembly on February 3rd recommending the immediate release of persons detained under Regulations and Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925.

The Home Member replied: I stated fully in the course of the debate on the resolution the policy of Government in regard to the release of individual detenus. We are in communication with the Government of Bengal regarding the practical steps required to give effect to that policy.—A. P.

DEMAND FOREXCESS GRANTS.

The President announced that the following 16 members had been elected to the panel of the Standing Committee on Emigration:—Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Haji Abdullah, Haji Kasim, Pandit Nilkanta Das, [illegible]

"SAK" SEES THE MAHATMA

THE COMRADE DISAPPOINTED

NO BASIS OF AGREEMENT

Since the impending interview of Comrade Saklatwala with Mahatma Gandhi was announced in the Press, all eyes were turned to Nagpur with hope and anxiety and speculation has been rife about the result since the interview actually came off some days ago. But it appears that though the Communist M.P., has been thoroughly disappointed at the attitude of Gandhiji he has chosen to seal his lips on the matter so that he may not rouse unnecessary prejudices in the country against the comprehensive programme he desires to place before a special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in Delhi. But a correspondent of the "Hindustan" has succeeded in securing some information which he gives as follow:—

A "DARSHAN" SCENE.

"It appears that a crowd of ladies had gathered near the entrance of Gandhiji's room when Mr. Saklatwala went to see him. Being fresh from the European atmosphere he naturally requested Gandhiji to go out to receive the ladies at the door. At this all round Gandhiji laughed at the strange suggestion of "Sak" who was told by the Mahatma that it was unnecessary to do any thing of the kind. Then the ladies were admitted to the "darshan" but when marching past the Mahatma they began to touch his feet, the whole being of our Comrade so long acclimatised in India appears to have revolted against what he took to be the resuscitation of the old Gurudom.

"TAKE CHARKA TO EUROPE."

Then the conversation began and took no time in turning on the subject of Khaddar and Charka on which the Comrade has boldly levelled his most pointed shafts. As a Marxian Communist Mr. Saklatwala tried to persuade Gandhiji about the impossibility of universalising the 'Charka' in this age of machinery and big scale production. But here again Gandhiji appears to have given no quarter to "Sak" who was answered with more jokes and laughter all round than with any serious arguments. And the pity of the matter was that the disciples of Gandhiji who had evidently mustered strong to witness the discomfiture of the Europeanised Communist were showing a spirit of most intolerant superiority by expressing their surprise at the presumptuous audacity of such a "bideshi" gentleman in questioning the very fundamentals of Gandhiji's faith. The Mahatma appears to have crowned his remarks by advising the Comrade himself to propagate the Khaddar in India or in the alternative by taking the Charka to England as a symbol of new humanism and as a panacea for all the evils of the modern civilization.

THE WORKERS' PROGRAMME.

Then Mr. Saklatwala presented his new scheme of constituting the Congress and of preparing for mass action by organising the peasants and the workers. But here again Gandhiji began to expatiate once again on the Charka as the be-all and end-all of national efforts. Undaunted by such reception "Sak" read out his scheme to Gandhiji, who still remained quite adamant against all new schemes and methods. The Comrade then made a final effort to persuade Gandhiji by agreeing to put on the Khaddar cap as a disciplinary measure if Gandhiji would bless the workers' programme. But this was also of no avail and so the Comrade finally left Gandhiji thoroughly disappointed in all his hopes of finding out some via media with the author of the modern renaissance in India."

REBELLION IN PORTUGAL.

CONTRADICTORY MESSAGES REPORTED.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

There is a ominous absence of news direct from Lisbon, and from Oporto and messages which have filtered through *via* Paris are contradictory. On the one hand, insurgents are said to be gaining ground, and on the other, Government is repoted as becoming matter on the situation According to one report, a general railway strike has been declared. It is only partly in operation at present but is handicapping the movements of the Government troops against the rebels. Leaders of this revolution including Alvaro de Castro, leader of the Republican Party, and Alfonso da Costa, ex-leader of the Democratic Party, are reported to have issued the manifesto to the people declaring that the "Republican Army in collaboration with the people is going to restore Republican constitution which has been abolished by a dictatorial regime."—Reuter.

BRITISH PRECAUTIONS IN PORTUGAL

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Gibraltar.—The cruiser "Comus" is leaving for Lisbon, and the destroyers "Windsor" and "Westminster" are leaving for Oporto to protect British interests.—Reuter.

A message from Rome of the 8th instant says:—

The Pope gave an audience to General

"IMPUTING IMPROPER MOTIVE."

JUDGMENT IN "FORWARD" CASE.

EDITOR CONVICTED FOR SEDITION.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

The Court Room was crowded to-day when Mr. Tyson, Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicted Mr. Satyaranjan Bakshi, Editor, "Forward," and sentenced him to three months' simple imprisonment and fined Mr. Puljnbehari Dhar, Printer Rs. 250 or two months rigorous imprisonment. The case arose out of an article entitled "Anarchy in Pabna" and the accused were charged under Section 124 A.

EDITOR OF "ATMASAKTI" CONVICTED

The same Magistrate convicted Editor of "Atmasakti" and sentenced him to two months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 350, in default one month's simple imprisonment. The Printer of the paper was fined Rs. 200 in default one month's simple imprisonment.—A.P.

ARTICLES CONSTITUTE SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST GOVT.

CALCUTTA, February 9.

The Magistrate in the course of a lengthy judgment observed that his first impression of the article which was the subject matter of the charge was very definitely that it was an attack on Government and the supposed policy and motives of Government. Inspite of the defence contention that successive Governors were attacked not for their acts as individuals but for their policy as Governors, the Magistrate thought that the article in question was an attack on Government as established by law in British India. The mischief of it was that it was not a mere criticism of particular acts or measures but that it imputed improper motives. According to the writer the root cause of Hindu-Moslem trouble was the alleged policy of the bureaucracy which at the instigation of Whitehall kept Hindus and Moslems apart to serve is own ends. It was not suggested that Government could not keep peace but that Government would not keep peace. It was not even a case merely of "favourite there were only two lines for wife" poliey by which the court understood the defence to mean favouring as such in order to obtain their support. It was a deliberate abstention by Government from its plain duty to keep peace in order to pursue the selfish end of its own at the instigation of Whitehall. This was what the article charged against Government and this obviously went far beyond anything allowed by the explanations offered by the defence. The present article not only said that Government was not doing its duty of keeping the peace but it imputed exceedingly base and improper motive for Government's standing aside and allowing, as it was alleged, Moslems to oppress the Hindus.

In conclusion the Magistrate said that in the case before him there was nothing dubious to his mind about the meaning or effect of thearticle. It was in his opinion clearly proved against the accused. The question of punishment was not easy. The period at which the article was published was one of difficulty for Government and anything calculated to impair the confidence of the public in the will of the Government as opposed to its power to deal with the situation created by communal riots could not be seriously considered. The editor, "Satyaranjan Bakshi" was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of R300 or in default similar imprisonment for one more month. The printer Puln Behari Dhar was fined R250 with with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

"FORWARD" EDITOR RELEASED ON BAIL.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

In connection with the conviction of the editor of "Forward" and the sentence passed on him, Mr. Narendrakumar Basu applied for bail on behalf of Mr. Satyaranjan Bakshi the editor before Mr. Justice Comming and Mr. Justice Cammiade pending the filing of an application for the admission of an appeal. Mr. Basu said the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was a lengthy one and it would take two of three days to get copies. Mr. Bakshi had been convicted of sedition and the sentence passed on him could be appealed against. Their Lordships granted bail till Monday next, to be fixed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. A similar order was passed in the case of the editor of "Atmasakti."—A.P.

WEEKLY AIR MAIL SERVICE IN NORTH PERSIA.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Teheran.—The first weekly local North Persia air mail service with Junkers plane

BRITISH TROOPS EN ROUTE TO SHANGHAI.

PREMIER EXPLAINS BRITISH POLICY.

NO MILITARY ARRANGEMENT WITH MR. CHEN.

Opening Parliament the King referred to the continuation of the civil war in China and said that it was the desire of the British people to renew the Treaties on an equitable basis and that the traditional policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of China would be maintained.

After the Address to the King was moved Mr. Ramsay Macdonald criticised trenchantly British policy in China, and said the British Government was "playing with fire." He urged that if negotiations could be opened, troops should be diverted.

The Prime Minister in his reply stated that the leading brigade would be held in readiness at Hongkog, while the rest of the forces were approaching. The Government was not prepared to enter into any agreement with Mr. Chen or anybody else regarding movement of troops.

According to the latest cables, British troops are already on their way to Shanghai.

LABOUR AMENDMENT TO KING'S ADDRESS

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Opening Parliament, the King said: "My relations with Foreign Powers continue friendly. The League of Nations has been strengthened and further step taken towards the restoration of normal international relations in Europe by the entry of Germany into the League and her appointment to a permanent seat on the Council. In continuation of this policy it was found possible at the end of the last month to terminate the system of Allied military control in Germany set up by the Treaty of Versailles and to hand over to the League all questions affecting military clauses of the Treaty".

CHINA AND BRITAIN.

"The continuation of the civil war in China and anti-foreign, and particularly anti-British, agitation by which it has been accompanied, have caused me grave anxiety. In consequence of what happened at Hankow and other places My Government have found it necessary to despatch to the Far East sufficient force to protect the lives of my British and Indian subjects against mob violence and armed attack, but I earnestly desire a peaceful settlement of the difficulties which have arisen; and my Government have caused proposals to be made to the Chinese authorities which should convince public opinion in China and throughout the world that it is the desire of the British people to remove all real grievances, to renew our treaties on an equitable basis and to place our future relations with the Chinese people on a footing of friendship and good-will. My Government will maintain our traditional policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of China."

FUNDING OF WAR DEBTS.

"I rejoice that a fair and friendly settlement has been reached regarding funding of the war debt due to this country by Portugal. I am happy to note the encouraging signs of improvement in trade and industry; and I earnestly pray to those engaged in various industries of the country to use their utmost endeavours to ensure improvement in the volume of employment among my people which it may now be reasonably anticipated will not be arrested by industrial strife. Proposals will be submitted at an early date to enable effect to be given to the change in the style and titles of Sovereign to which on the recommendation of the Imperial Conference I have given my approval. At the same time you will be invited to make consequential alterations in the title of Parliament. Recent events have made evident the importance of defining the amending law with reference to industrial disputes. Proposals for this purpose will be laid before you."

PROPOSED MEASURES.

The speech concludes with enumerating other measures to be submitted including a Bill to encourage the production and exhibition of British films, proposals to amend the law relating to lease-hold premises, a Bill in connection with agriculture, a measure for unemployment, proposals to amend the companies' Acts and also the reorganisation of certain departments of Scotland.

The House of Lords adopted the address and will debate on China to-morrow on the motion of Lord Parmoor.—Reuter.

MOVING OF ADDRESS TO KING

MR. MACDONALD ON CHINESE SITUATION.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Moving an address in reply to the speech from the Throne, Hon. Major Oliver Stan-

ing with Trade Unions did not threaten any vital aims of Trade Unions. No responsible body would countenance an attempt to destroy Trade Unionism.

Major MacAndrew seconding dealt mainly with China declaring that the British Government had taken the only safe course.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald contended that any difficulties arising out of the present position of the Trade Union Law should not be dealt with just at this moment. If Government was wise it would leave the matters alone (Opposition cheers.) He declared that the Trades Union Bill would be regarded by every labour organisation as a political movement for advancing political issues and would be fought at every stage. (Labourite cheers).

MR. MACDONALD ON CHINA.

Referring to China, Mr. MacDonal said that when the military defence force was sent out to act as policemen, a new situation was created. It might possibly increase the security of Britishers in Shanghai: possibly not. He was of opinion that reaction on the other side would be bad. The first effect was to unite Peking and Canton in protest. If the Chinese Government, either Peking or Canton, deliberately adopted a policy of violently ejecting us from China, the reaction in this country would be so great that nobody would care to contemplate the result. The only way of diminishing the risks of Britishers in Shanghai was to proceed with negotiations and get such arrangements under consideration as would make an outbreak of violence absolutely impossible in China.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

On the other hand, Government was playing with fire. He refused to believe that a judicious handling of the situation could not get the Hankow agreement signed. If that was signed what better security could there be for Britishers in Shanghai? He appealed to Mr. Baldwin to announce that if negotiations could be opened troops would be diverted on the ground that the risk to cover which they were sent had been removed. He referred to the disturbing rumours of the rupture of Anglo-Russian relations and asked whether Mr. Baldwin contemplated any change in his Russian policy.

MR. BALDWIN'S REPLY.

Mr. Baldwin said that every foreign community in Shanghai was quite clear that evacuation in the case of danger was out of the question. "Until we were clear that the neighbourhood of Shanghai would not be fighting ground of the national forces of China it could not be said that the danger to the Europeans and Japanese in Shanghai had passed. Mr. Baldwin read a resolution passed by the Cabinet yesterday: "That the general policy of Government should be based on the following considerations: Our troops were sent to the Far East to safeguard the British life in China, particularly in Shanghai. That was, and is, the only policy of Government. The question of time at which and the manner and number in which the troops should be landed at Shanghai must obviously depend on the local situation and the advices received from our representatives on the spot. If they consider, emergency requires immediate disembarkation at Shanghai we shall act accordingly. If not, a leading brigade will be held in readiness at Hong Kong whilst the rest of the force is approaching. There can of course be no question of entering into any arrangement with Mr. Chen or anybody else in con-

"LIBERTY OF DRINK"

MR. KHAPARDE OPPOSES PROHIBITION.

COUNCIL OF STATE IN SESSIONS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Council of State met with a sparse attendance. Lobby gossip showed that Kumar Sanker Roy Chandhuri would not move his resolution for the release of political prisoners in view of the Assembly's resolution on the same subject.

At question time Mr. Haig said that Government had no information to give to the following question of Mr. Kumar Sankar Roy Choudhuri:—Will Government be pleased to state: (a) Whether it is a fact that the Government of Bengal decided, or recommended or contemplated a few months ago, that the Hon. Haji Abu Ahmed A. K. Ghuznavi should be bound over or placed under restraint or interned? (b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state the grounds on which such detention, restriction or internment, was decided upon, recommended or contemplated, and why the same was not given effect to?

RAIWAY RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Mr. G. L. Corbett, repiying to another question, said:—Up to date two cases have been referred to the Railway Rates Advisory Committee and six other applications have been made to the Agents of the various railways. Of these six applications two have been forwarded to the Government of India with the Agent's remarks, and are under consideration. The Agent's statement, are awaited as regards teh other four cases.—A. P.

ADOPTION OF PROHIBITION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu moved for the adoption of a policy of prohibition of the use of alcoholic liquors in local administrations under the direct control of the Government of India. He confined his motion to these local administartions, in order to raise the whole question of the policy of prohibition, as otherwise he could not do so, excise being a Transferred subject in the provinces. Government policy had been one of regulation as opposed to prevention or prohibition. This policy had however been one of more negation.

Mr. Brayne moved an amendment that a poicy designed to promote and ensure moderation in the use of alcoholic liquors should be adopted in the local administrations, under the direct control of the Government of India. This formula he said epitomised the Government of India's policy against drink. India would not object the sale of liquor and consulting local opinion, wherever possible. Prohibition on the other hand was not moral, iasmuch as it interfered with the liberty of the subject.

Sir Sankaran Nair said the moral conscience of the people of India revolted against drink. India would not object to any law prohibiting the sale of liquor to Hindus or Mahomedans or Christians. On moral and social grounds, as well as in the interests of the health of the people he was for total prohibition.

Mr. Kaparde supported the Government amendment as the craving for drink was implanted in a person by nature.

Dr. Rama Rao said liquor acted as a poison on the system.

Sardar Jaideva Singh Uberei supporting the motion for prohibition said it would lead to a reduction of crime in the country.

MOSLEM SUPPORT.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan said if the resolution was adopted, the whole Muhammadan community would support it.

Major General Symons supported the amendment and emphasised the need for educating the people in the use of alcohol.

The Maharaja of Burdwan said he did not like both the resolutions and the amendment.

Seth Govindas said that as one who had been a volunteer in the anti-liquor picketting campaign, he was convinced that it was Government who stood in the way of the people getting rid of this admitted evil.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, replying to the debate referred to Mr. Khaparde's view that prohibition would induce a man to break the law and said: You might as well say, that by telling people to obey the ten commandments, there will be an inducement to break them. The policy of prohibition would be easy to adopt in India, because popular sentiment was in favour of it. The power given to the provinces now, in respect of excise policy was illusory and incapable of being exercised.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Brayne was put and carried by 21 votes against 14 and the resolution as amended was then carried non-officials not challenging a division.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT FUND.

Mr. Suhrawardy moved a resolution recommending that the proceeds of the taxation on motor transport should be earmarked in a separate account for road development, and a central Road Development Fund under the Government of India should be formed out of which yearly grants should be made to Local Governments according to their needs and necessities for the development of quicker transport in rural areas for the benefit of agriculturists in India.

Sir Arthur Froom while supporting the motion did not agree with its wording. He therefore moved an amendment proposing a Committee to include members of both houses of the Central Legislature to examine the desirability of developing the road system of India, and the means by which such development could be financed and to consider the formation of a Central Road Board for the purpose of advising in regard to and co-ordinating the policy in respect of road development.

The Maharaja of Burdwan said he was suspicious about the resolution, for it would interfere in the sphere of Local Governments who might resent it. He opposed both motions.

Sir John Bell supported the amendment.

The Council adjourned for lunch.—A. P.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH.

When the Council met after lunch the Government's position was explained by Sir Charles Innes who, supporting the amendment of Sir Arthur Froom for a committee pointed out that in this matter Government could not but proceed warily. Moreover, from the constitutional point of view, the roads were a Provincial Transferred subject, and the Central Government were, therefore, very careful in interfering in this sphere.

They accepted the amendment on the understanding that local Governments also agreed to it. He did not see what objection the Local Governments could have to this proposal for the formulation of a comprehensive scheme. But the Government of India must safeguard their position vis a vis the local Governments. Subject to this reservation the Governmet of India agreed to the amendment.

Mr. Suhrawardy thereupon accepted the amendment which was carried without any dissentient voice.—A. P.

ORDINANCE PRISONERS TO BE SET FREE?

(Continued from page 7.)

Abdul Qaiyim, Dr. Moonji, Mr. Ismailkhan, Lt.-Col. Gidney, Mr. Ambika Prasad Singh, Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, Raja Ghaznafarali Khan, Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajan, Moulvi Abdulmatin Chaudhry, and Mr. Ghulam Kadirkhan Dakhan.

Sir Basil Blackett moved a demand for an excess grant of over 14 lakhs under Posts and Telegraphs for the year 1924-25.

CONSTITUTIONAL POINT RAISED

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar objected to demands being brought before the House without its being given an opportunity to discuss the report. He for instance would have liked to raise a discussion on the powers of the Auditor-General and his relations with the Secretary of State, and to ascertain the constitutional position in this important respect. It was high time the matter should be brought before the House. He hoped a date would be given for a discussion on the question.

Mr. Prakasam and Mr. B. Das joined Mr. Rangaswamy in his attitude.

Sir Basil Blackett said he had spent some years getting the House to take an interest in the Public Accounts Committee and in excess grants. Thy had been fully examined by the Committee and had been reported on. He agreed with the remarks of Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar who was an extraordinarily able member of the Public Accounts Committee and whose election to the new Committee would be welcomed (applause). He agreed that an excess meant the failure of the system, and if the House desired a day to discuss the Public Accounts Committees' Report, he would be glad to agree to such a course. They could have a discussion to-day.

Mr. Rangaswamy: How can we at such short notice?

CONGRESS PARTY'S OPPOSITION

Demands for the excess grants for 1924-25 charged to revenue under the heads Posts and Telegraphs, Survey of India, Archaeology, education, civil veterinary services, census, joint stock companies, superannuation allowances and pension refunds and Baluchistan and charged to capital in respect of irrigation were all agreed to. The Congress members opposed all those demands but did not press their opposition to a division.

MR. S. IYENGAR'S TECHNICAL OBJECTION.

FINANCE MEMBER PLEADS IGNORANCE OF LAW.

While excess demands were being voted, some points were raised on broad principles. For instance, when discussing an excess demand in respect of the grant to the Rajkumar College of Rs1,500, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar raised objection in principle to advances from the loans and advance funds, and quoted a similar case, under which the Panagal Ministry made advances from this fund to an institution to which funds could not accrue on account of the legality of the Religious Endowments Act being challenged.

Sir Basil Blackett conceded that the House was entitled to a scrutiny of the accounts of an institution to which an advance was made.

CIVIL CONTINGENCY FUND.

On another motion Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar pressed that the present reserve with the Finance Department was a temptation to Departments to exceed their resources and said that the solution would be the establishment of a Civil Contingency Fund.

Sir Basil Blackett replied that this was being carefully examined, but he was told that under the present law the establishment of a Civil Contingency Fund would be 'ultra vires.'

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar raised a technical objection, that under legislative rule 49, the House could not vote demands for excess demands for a previous year.

Sir Basil Blackett said he did not know the exact law, but it seemed to him, that if there were excess demands, these could not be known until the year concerned was over. Under Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's objection, all these proceedings were irregular (Laughter).

The House then proceeded to vote supplementary demands for grants.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS.

PROTEST AGAINST BELVEDERE LUXURY.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

When the first supplementary demand was put, Mr. Chetty voiced the protest of his side of the House at being asked to vote grants without due notice as the Standing Finance Committee's report on which these were based did not reach them till Monday or Tuesday.

Sir Basil Blackett replied that this was due to the fact that the Standing Committee could not be constituted till the new Assembly met.

Mr. Acharya moved a cut of Rs. 100 to protest against Belvedere being maintained in Calcutta for the Viceroy even after the transfer of the capital to Delhi.

Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar said he would not ordinarily object to a distinguished guest having luxury, but when the flower of Bengal was in jail, Belvedere was a paradise in a jungle.

Sir Basil Blackett interrupting, said this was not in order as the House was being asked merely to agree to a transfer of money already voted from one head to other.

Mr. Doraiswami: If I am ruled out my tongue will surrender, but my heart will refuse to. (Laughter).

Mr. Ranga Iyer humourously asked whether Lord Curzon's love of Government House, Calcutta should not make them consider the Viceroy's staying there. (Laughter).

A slight error in procedure at this point caused some amusement.

The demand was put to the House instead of the Amendment, and Sir Basil Blackett, thinking it was the amendment cried "no" and pressed for a division. As the bell rang, the House smiled at the mistake since the Congress Party did not intend to go into the lobby on any of the motions, though as a matter of principle it was opposing them. The President however, now put the amendment to the vote and Sir Basil laughed heartily to find his opposition turning out to be justified. The division was not pressed, and the amendment was negatived and the demand passed amidst laughter.

GRANT FOR AVIATION.

DISCUSSION ADJOURNED.

At this point Lord Sinha entered the distinguished strangers gallery. About eight supplementary grants were voted. When a supplementary demand for Rs. 9,96,000 in respect of aviation for the year ending March 31st. 1927 was put, Pandit Kunzru moved its reduction by Rs. 100 to elicit certain information from the Government. Firstly he asked whether Civil aviation in India was to be developed through private enterprise or by Government, as was being done in the case of the Railways, Telephones and Telegraphs; secondly whether Government proposed to insert a clause in the agreement which they might come to with a private company which would carry on civil aviation, that after a certain period, it would be taken over by Government; thirdly whether Government would accept the principle of giving employment to Indians in the air service. These matters were not clear in the memorandum which had been supplied to him. He was anxious to see that the demand which involved a question of policy was thoroughly discussed by the Assembly. He therefore suggested that the demand should be brought up with the Budget.

GOVERNMENT AGREES TO ADJOURNMENT.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas as a member of the Standing Finance Committee that recommended that the matter should be put before the Assembly, urged the postponement of the debate on the demand firstly because the issues involved were very serious and secondly because some members were not in possession of the memorandum, and they must weigh all the facts fully, because expenditure would in future very likely amount to 25 to 30 lakhs.

Mr. Chetty asked whether a discussion could be conducted without the House being supplied with the memorandum.

The President said that it was not a point of order. The remedy lay in the members' hands of postponing discussion.

Sir B. N. Mitra assured the House that he had not the slightest objection to the adjournment.

The discussion was adjourned unanimously and the House agreed to all the remaining demands for the grants. In respect of stationary however, Mr. Jamnadas wanted to criticise the Calcutta Printing Branch for not supplying books, but the President ruled that out of order.

The House then rose at 1-15 and adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

CONGRESS PARTY'S DECISION.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

To-day's Order Paper for the Legislative Assembly contains a number of demands for supplementary grants.

At one stage it was understood the Congress Party desired to throw out all grants as a gesture of obstruction in pursuance of the Congress resolution, authorising refusal of all supplies and also as a protest against the unsatisfactory answer of the Home Member to the demand for release of the detenus.

In the lobby circles it is freely stated that this attitude was decided upon as an effective checkmate against the move by Back Benchers to press the Party either to stiffen the programme on the lines of uniform, consistent, continuous obstruction, or to unite with the Nationalists and the Independents on the basis of the policy of a constitutional opposition. As a concession to the demand for obstruction, it is understood the Party decided not to put up candidates for the panel of members from hich Advisory Committees are constituted for different departments, and also not participate in the elections to them. In the last session, the Swarajists had stood for all panels. This year it was argued in support of the change of policy that as Government chose from the panel, it amounted to nomination and was derogatory. This policy was enforced in regard to the Central Advisory Council for Railways and for the Emigration Advisory Committee. As this was not considered adequate stiffening up, the Party decided on Sunday last, after a most lively discussion, in which all kinds of proposals, from singing "Bande Matram" to the occupation of official benches and doing other things which would compel the President to suspend the proceedings of the House or the expulsion of some members, to throw out supplementary grants 'en bloc'.

This raised a difficulty.

First no other group in the Assembly undertook to co-operate in this matter, and it seemed that it would be inconsistent to throw out grants indiscriminately after the members of the Party had agreed to serve on the Standing Finance Committee and approved of many of them.

After much discussion, the Party decided at the meeting held last night to consider the grants on merit. This late hour decision accounts for the absence of more than two motions for token-cuts in the name of Mr. M. K. Acharya from amongst the members of the Congress Party in the Assembly, while amongst others Pandit Kunzru only has given notice of one cut.

Under the rules token-cuts are intended to raise discussion on specific questions, which are previously indicated in the notice of token-cuts, and where there is a motion for the refusal of the entire grant, all issues arising from the demand for the grant can be raised, but it is not permitted to raise an issue of extraneous character.—Free Press.

MEMBERS TO BE ALLOWED FREE VOTE.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The members of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly met last night in the party room. The Party discussed the attitude to be adopted to-day on the motions for supplementary grants and decided not to put into effect for the present the policy of obstruction until the attitude of the Government, in regard to the decision of he House on the Bengal detenus was known.

It is believed the members will be allowed a free vote, and that when other Parties in the Assembly press any motion for a cut to division, the members of the Congress Party should vote with them.

NO REPORT TO PRESS.

It is understood that there was an informal talk in regard to divulging the proceedings of the meetings of the Party to Press representatives, and it is said, it was agreed finally after lengthy discussion, that the members of the Party should not give out any news to any press men.

It is understood it was resolved that disciplinary action should be taken against members who violate this rule. Communications, it is understood, will be made officially by either the Leader or the Secretary of the Party.—Free Press.

RATIO INDEPENDENT OF BUDGET FIGURES.

MR. S. S. IYENGAR'S REPLY TO DEBATE.

DELHI, Feb. 8.

In reply to the debate Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar said that the argument advanced by Sir Charles Innes as regards the delay in the presentation of the Currency Bill was hardly convincing.

Continuing he said "I have not the slightest doubt the Finance Member was at the time of the last Assembly in favour of [illegible] and generally speaking the attitude the Finance Member takes up the Government of India is also committed to it. Government seldom changes its attitude even though it is convinced it is wrong. I have also some experience of these things (laughter) and I can say, therefore, Government seldom changes its attitude for the sake of etiquette. While the Members of the last Assembly wanted time to study, there is no reason for Government to delay the Currency Bill. I assure the House it is not a question of feeling. It is not a question of heat. We want a permanent and stable ratio which should be judged independently of the Budget figures. I dispute the right of Government to bring in the Bill at any time they choose contrary to the understanding arrived at a previous occasion.

Sir Basil Blackett, in reply said "I have listened with great interest to the speech of the Chairman of the Indian National Congress.

Mr. Jinnah: President:

Sir Basil Blackett accepted the correction.

Continuing, he said this House has a great responsibility when it comes to vote on the question of ratio. It has been said that the House will discuss the question of merits, but I understand the Congress Party has come to the conclusion already on political grounds. I have never claimed and I do never claim that the question of a particular ratio is decisive. The ratio should be decided from the point of view of benefit for the people of India. When the House comes to decide on the question of Ratio it should have a perfectly clear understanding of its exact bearing on the budget for the year and for future. That understanding cannot be clear unless the ratio is discussed after presentation of the Budget.—Free Press.

BRITISH TROOPS EN ROUTE TO SHANGHAI

(Continued from page 7)

nection with the movement of troops which are despatched solely with the object of protecting British life" (Ministerial Cheers).

BOXER TROUBLES RECALLED.

Mr. Baldwin assured Mr. MacDonald that all the points the latter had put had been considered by the Government, but the responsibility gave the factors rather a different weight. The appearances in China, to-day, recalled what was seen shortly before the Boxer troubles. The danger lay not merely from the mob in Shanghai but possibility had been shown at Hankow if bloodshed began of the Chinese troops fighting with the mob and possibly massacring the Whites. Mr. Baldwin said that as regards the situation at Hankow nothing had occurred to make us alter our determination to achieve our ends by negotiations. Mr. O'Malley at this moment was waiting further communication from Mr. Chen. Possibly, the Government by Thursday would be able to tell the House something more about it.

OPPOSITION'S AMENDMENT ON CHINA.

SIR AUSTEN'S LOGN STATEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The Opposition will move an amendment to the address relating to China on Thursday when Sir Austen Chamberlain will make an exhaustive statement. A full debate will follow.—Reuter.

AMENDMENTS OF LABOURITES.

Labourites lodged two amendments, namely, on China and the Trade Union Bill. The debate was adjourned.—Reuter.

BRITISH CABINET DISCUSSIONS

RUGBY, Feb. 8.

Various questions relating to China including that of the disposition of the Shanghai Defence Force were examined by the cabinet at a long sitting yesterday.

"The Times" says the fact that the military and naval dispositions were again considered does not imply any intention of abandoning the policy indicated by the recent decision to despatch to Chinese waters a force capable of safeguarding, if necessary, British lives at Shanghai.—B. O. W.

TROOPS LEAVE FOR SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Hongkong.—Second Gloucesters and Second Durhams left to-day for Shanghai.—Reuter.

FLOTILLA AND DESTROYERS GO TO CHINA.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The flotilla leader "Bruce" and the destroyers "Thracian," "Seraph," "Serapis", "Sirdar," "Stormcloud", "Somme", "Sterling" and "Sepoy" have left for China from Sheerness.—Reuter.

PEKING CABINET AND BRITISH PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Peking.—The Cabinet discussed the latest British proposals, and is reported to have decided not to reply until Britain has given an answer to the recent Peking protest against the despatch of troops.—Reuter.

AIR CRAFT "ARGUS" ARRIVES AT MALTA.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

[illegible] "Argus" has [illegible] the fleet

MR. SUBASH C. BOSE

TO LEAVE MANDALAY FOR RANGOON.

REPORTED MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

A private message from Rangoon says Mr. Subash Chandra Bose is leaving Mandalay for Rangoon for medical examination and it is uncertain whether he is returning to Mandalay, or is going to be transferred to Bengal.

Dr. Sunil Bose, brother of Subash, left for Rangoon yesterday to interview, and medically examine Mr. Subash Bose.—Free Press.

BENGAL DETENTIONS JUSTIFIED.

REPLY TO QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the address, Mr. Pethick Lawrence drew attention to the Bengal detenus who, he urged, should be brought to trial or released.

Mr. Pilcher considered that the detentions were justified. He declared that all cases had been systematically examined, and remarked that one who went to India so full of real sympathy with the Indian peoples desire for a greater degree of political freedom as Lord Lytton, was forced by the circumstances to realise that the detentions were necessary. His judgment had been confirmed by the Viceroy, Lord Olivier and Lord Birkenhead.—Reuter.

"BAREST ACT OF HUMANITY."

The release of Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose on medical grounds is reported to be imminent. It is, in the report turns out to be true, but the barest act of humanity one expects even from a hidebound bureaucracy. A young man in the best of health when he was detained would come back to his parents, relatives, friends and countrymen a skeleton. But law and order as understood by a C.I.D. controlled bureaucracy must be maintained at any cost.

But what about Sjts. Hari Kumar Chakravarti and Jiban Lal Chatterjee—they are well-nigh at death's door. That dread disease tuberculosis has claimed them as its victims. Jiban is on a hunger-strike. If Sir Alexander's statement that the Government is prepared to consider the release of detenus on medical grounds is intended to be given effect to, the sooner it is done the better. The bureaucracy is dead to all considerations of justice, otherwise it would never have detained men without trial on the strength of one-sided C. I. D. reports. It remains to be seen whether it is impervious to considerations of humanity.—The "A. B. Patrika."

80 NEW PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

EDUCATIONAL EXPANSION IN POONA DISTRICT.

POONA, Feb. 7.

By providing for eighty new primary schools in the district, as recommended by the School Board, the Poona District Local Board, which concluded to-day the discussion on its Budget, has taken another step forward towards the fulfilment of its programme of educational expansion. Besides the new schools, the Board has also accepted the recommendation of the School Board to introduce English classes in the schools of fifteen villages. It has also undertaken to introduce compulsory education (1) in villages which have Grama Panchayats and (2) in 44 such villages as have to incur no additional expenditure on account of teachers.

The Board adopted a resolution requesting that Government should sanction a loan of Re. 1 lakh for the provision of 'kadbi" or grass-fodder.—A. P.

HABIBULLAH DEPUTATION.

EARLY ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS

DELHI, Feb. 8.

With the return of the Habibullah Deputation, the question of early announcement of the results of negotiations has come to the forefront. It is expected that the announcement will first be made on the floor of the two houses of Legislature, either at the last meeting of the two Houses this week, or at the first meeting next week.—A. P.

"reconnaissance," "flight of Fairey" machines belonging to His Majesty's Eagle for China.—Reuter.

CHEN AND O'MALLEY DISCUSS POSITION.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Hankow:—8th—After two hours' meeting yesterday Chen and Mr. O'Malley again met this morning. They are examining the position created by the former's statement when he recently broke off negotiations with the view to ascertaining whether the difficulty as regards Chen's objections to the concentration of British troops at Shanghai can be surmounted.—Reuter.

NEW ERA FOR CUTCH?

RESULT OF DEPUTATION TO H. H. MAHARAO.

REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES PROMISED

The Deputation of the Cutchi People's Conference which waited on the Maharao obtained a sympathetic hearing from His Highness. All the resolutions were discussed one by one. His Highness promised to redress the grievances of the people.

As regards the administration of Cutch, His Highness favoured the view of consulting his subjects in State affairs. He was, however, against any rapid change in the present administration.

AUTHORISED VERSION OF INTERVIEW

(From our Correspondent.)

CUTCH MANDVI, Feb. 8.

The following is the authorised and approved version of the interview, which the Cutch Prajakiya Conference had with His Highness the Maharao of Cutch on Saturday last:—

His Highness the Maharao Saheb received the Deputation at Mandvi on Saturday the 5th instant at 3 p.m. The Deputation consisted of the following gentlemen: Shoorji Vallabhdas, President and leader of the Deputation, Poonsey Hirji Meisheri, Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee, Mathuradas Kanji Matani, Premjibhanda Shivdas Champsee, Ravji Sojpal Velji Lakhamsi Nappo, Khimji Hirji Kayani, Parshotam Dhanji, Gulam Hussain Sonawala. There were also present Maharajkumar Shri Vijayarajji Saheb, the Private Secretary Mr. Suryashankar D. Mehta and the Commissioner of Police.

His Highness after thanking the members of the Deputation for the address they had presented said that to be quite frank it was not without hesitation that he had consented to receive the Deputation, mainly because in the Conference which was held in Bombay a few thousand people had assembled, some of whom were not born in Cutch, others had distant blood connection with Cutch and as such it was a question to what extent the Conference could be presumed to represent the population of Cutch which consists of nearly half a million population. Secondly he could not accept the principle of interference from outside people in the internal affairs of Cutch and its own people. In spite of the above circumstances and although his doubts had not been removed, he was of opinion that in receiving the Deputation there was nothing to be lost but that there might be advantages in granting their request in his personally receiving the deputation. With these remarks, he offered his welcome to the deputation and expressed his high appreciation and his warm thanks for the expression of loyalty conveyed in their third resolution, although, he added, in passing, that some of the speeches made at the Conference which he had read in the papers were not consistent with the traditional loyalty of the Cutch people to the Ruling Family.

DISCUSSION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Coming to the discussion of the resolutions His Highness said that he had received and carefully considered them and remarked that the object of candid and heart to heart talk would be defeated if he did not say by way of general observation of the resolutions that some of the grievances were only imaginary, some exaggerated and some deserved consideration. However he wished to assure the deputation that he would give the resolutions his sympathetic consideration and where necessary such action would be taken as was called for by circumstances. Mr. Shoorji Vallabhdas here requested that if the announcement were to be made within reasonable time, of the line of policy which would be adopted, the object of the Conference would be partially gained.

ALLEGATIONS IN PRESS.

He then referred to certain allegations of a grave character against some officials which had appeared in the "Saurashtra" and suggested that if necessary action were taken by the Darbar regarding these allegations the doubts of the people would be allayed. His Highness replied that there were newspapers and newspapers and it was a question to what extent credence should be given to reports appearing in a particular paper. Moreover it is too much to expect of the Government to contradict every rumour appearing in the Press and he felt sorry that the deputation should have referred the matter which was irrelevant to the subjects that were to be discussed at the meeting and thereby spoilt the atmosphere of congeniality which was necessary and desirable for a heart to heart talk which was his object and as he believed was also the object of the deputation. His Highness while saying that he was not prepared to make any definite promises evinced a desire to discuss the resolutions which were then read by the Private Secretary one by one.

As regards resolutions Nos. 1 and 2, His Highness observed that he had already stated what he had to say in his preliminary remarks and added that he hoped that the fact of his having received a deputation had pleased them. Passing to resolution No. 4, His Highness remarked that in the matter of freedom of speech or writing or formation of associations, the Darbar had not imposed any restrictions but it must be recognised that it was the fundamental and primary duty of the State to take necessary action in the interests of law and order, maintenance of communal peace as well as the happy relations existing between the ruler and the ruled. The President at this stage cited the case of a meeting at Gadhsisa which was stopped by a petty official whereupon His Highness said that he had no knowledge of the occurrence and asked the Commissioner of Police to look in the matter.

COMMENT ON THE RESOLUTIONS.

Commenting on resolution No. 6, His Highness observed that the language of protest was improper. A good deal of patience was exercised by the Darbar before action was taken to proscribe the paper in question. If the paper improves and writes with due restraint the order of proscription may be reconsidered on proper representation being made. Referring to resolution No. 6, His Highness said that there could be no difference of opinion as to the supremacy of law. Regarding the reform in the judicial administration alluded to in resolution No. 7, His Highness said that the administration of justice was one of the chief functions of a state, and he expressed his willingness to consider the suggestions in a spirit of sympathy, but he thought that so far as Cutch was concerned, the adoption of the system of trial by jury was impracticable and was likely to result in the miscarriage of justice. As regards resolution No. 8, His Highness said that it alluded to the introduction of constitutional changes of a far-reaching character about which he was not prepared to express definite opinion, but that he was not in principle opposed to consulting people in the affairs of the state.

On the president mentioning that the rules and regulations framed concerning the municipalities were not effectively carried out, His Highness said that the matter would be looked into. As regards resolution No. 9, His Highness remarked that he was anxious to secure the services of a suitable and competent minister, but that it was not easy to find men possessing the necessary qualifications. The matter was, however receiving due attention. As regards resolution No. 10, His Highness thought members of the deputation would admit that questions of customs, revenue, exchange and transport were large and complex matters, and could only be dealt with after careful consideration and by stages. In this connection His Highness inquired what the deputation thought of Cutch joining the customs union with British India as had been done by some of the other maritime states. The opinion of the deputation was not in favour of the measure which they thought was of doubtful advantage, and that it was desirable that Cutch should retain independence of action in matter of lowering or raising duties and protecting local industries.

APPOINTMENT OF AN EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

His Highness intended to appoint a Commission for the examination of the question of exchange, and was thinking whether it would not be possible to get help of some one like Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas in the matter. As regards the advantages of extension of roads and communications, the members were told that the Darbar were not unaware of the importance of the question, and that most of the taluka stations and important towns were already linked up and further improvements in this direction were being undertaken, but it should be borne in mind that in this as in other matters involving financial outlay, the state had to cut the coat according to the cloth. As regards the ports resolution No. 11 His Highness said that the difficulties did not seem to be understood that although the state had a sea border of about a hundred and fifty miles there were shallow waters along the shores. However, the question of the development of ports had received every attention and that the Darbar had gone a great way towards the undertaking of the project for constructing new works on the Kundla creek for the port of Anjar. Regarding resolution No. 12 it was pointed out that there were several educational institutions maintained by the Darbar which were fully alive to the need of the spread of education. As to free and compulsory primary education it was added that compulsion was open to question although the matter of free education stood on a different footing.

Mr. Shoorji then said that the attendance of pupils in private schools was much larger than that in Darbar schools, and emphasised the need for additional educational institutions. Adverting to resolution No. 13. His Highness was pleased to agree in principle to the desirability of the development of local resources, but added that it would have been useful if practical suggestions had been made which would still be welcome.

As regards resolution No. 14 His Highness pointed out that the scope of the Cutch State service was limited, and that the idea of holding public competitive examinations for higher posts was not practicable. One university examination may be taken as a fair qualifying test.

NATURAL DRAWBACKS.

Referring to resolution No. 15, His Highness in explaining the difficulties of the situation said that Cutch had small and uncertain rainfall and was not blessed with lakes or perennial rivers. The Darbar were aware that the question of development of water supply was one on which the prosperity of the country greatly depended and had already opened an irrigation department though a temporary one for the present. Taking resolution No. 16, His Highness said that the question of co-operative societies was worth consideration, agrarian banks were still in an experimental stage elsewhere and their progress and development should be watched with interest. Coming to resolution No. 17 His Highness asked the deputation to permit him to say that the members could not be expected to be able to speak with knowledge on the subject and that the question was one which could be considered by the Darbar on representation of Bhayats. As regards the education of Bhayats, His Highness was not in favour of any preferential treatment being given in their case.

GRIEVANCES AGAINST OFFICIALS.

As regards the resolution No. 18, His Highness remarked that there was no necessity of passing and submitting a resolution of this kind. If any person had any grievance against any state official, redress could be sought by recourse to competent courts of law. In connection with resolution No. 19 His Highness explained that there was no system of forced labour in Cutch, and that the services requisitioned for state purposes were paid for. If any abuse or misuse was brought to notice, the needful could be done. The subject of gag laws seemed to have not been properly understood by the deputation. His Highness in this connection said that if law could allow the killing of a human being in self defence it should go without saying that no exception could be made in the case of a wild beast.

Regarding resolution No. 20 His Highness replied that at least on e medical institution was maintained by the Darbar in every taluka, and in some talukas more than one such institution existed. He further added that the Darbar had been freely exempting medicines from customs duty for private and charitable hospitals and dispensaries. Asked as to whether such institutions could have permanent exemption, His Highness replied that each case would be considered on its merits. In the case of resolution No. 21 His Highness said that no prohibition existed against the importation of machinery, but that permission was given after ascertaining the purpose for which machinery was to be imported. His Highness did not wish the deputation to imagine that he was opposed to the importation of machinery and use of it for developments of industries.

QUESTION OF UNTOUCHABLES.

As to resolution No. 22, regarding untouchables, His Highness remarked that no discussion on the subject was necessary. It was the question which rested on public opinion and sentiment. In connection with resolution No. 23, His Highness mentioned that vaccination was not compulsory in Cutch only persuation was used in the matter. Commenting on resolution No. 24, His Highness said that it was desirable that a country should as far as possible be self-supporting and that it was a question whether case of khadi movement viewed from the point of political economy was sustainable. Regarding resolution No. 25. members of the deputation were pleased to learn that the Darbar had specially recognised the services of five persons and also rewards had been given to twelve others all of whom had rendered help when accident occurred. As to resolution No. 26. His Highness remarked that he appreciated the patriotism of Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meisheri and wished to associate himself with a vote of thanks. The President then made some concluding remarks and after exchange of courtesies between His Highness and the deputation the meeting which had lasted for three hours came to a close at 6 p.m.

ERA OF RESPONSIBLE RULE AHEAD.

MR. KAYANI'S IMPRESSIONS OF INTERVIEW WITH MAHARAO.

Mr. K. H. Kayani who recently returned from Cutch whither he had gone as a member of the deputation which waited on His Highness the Maharao, when interviewed by our representative expressed satisfaction at the result. The deputation had a lengthy discussion with His Highness and placed before him the resolutions recently passed by the Cutchi Conference held at Bombay. His Highness took the resolutions in sequence and after entering into their merits or otherwise promised to give them his earnest consideration. When questioned by our representative as to what exactly the attitude of His Highness was with regard to the general reforms in the administration of the State, Mr. Kayani replied as follows:—

"An official report of the whole interview is likely to be issued shortly and with a view to avoid any mistatement or error, I do not think it is desirable for me to enter into details as to what took place regarding each and every resolution. I may however state that with regard to Resolutions relating to the general administration; His Highness' reply showed genuine sympathy and the manner in which he spoke on the details left us to think that this time something tangible would be done.

With regard to resolution No. 10, referring to the custom rules, exchange and revenue His Highness stated that the matters were already under the consideration of his Government and necessary actions would be speedily adopted. With regard to the exchange value of the Cutchi coin Koris in relation to the rupee, a commission is shortly to be appointed to enter into the details of the question. His Highness asked the deputationists to suggest one or two names from amongst them to sit in the committee.

With regard to resolution No. 11, relating to ports, His Highness stated that he had got all the sea ports in his State surveyed, and has sanctioned money for the purchase of machinery in order to build an up-to-date port in Cutch. As regards resolutions No. 12 and 13, which relate to agriculture, commerce and education, His Highness assured the deputationists, that he was fully alive to their importance, and the matter was receiving his immediate attention.

With regard to resolutions No. 20 and 21, which relate to the customs duty upon medicine, surgical instruments, machinery and various other things His Highness stated that he had never put an embargo on the importation of such things, and he had always sanctioned permission for all things which were formally applied to him for sanction."

In conclusion Mr. Kayani stated. "I have been a critic of the Cutch administration and have always wished well for the people. After the interview with His Highness I confidentally hope that before long an era of responsible rule will be instituted to the lasting benefit of both the ruled and the Ruler. I must add that the courtesy and attention shown to us were all that could be desired and His Highness' behaviour throughout by freely mixing with us and discussing things as one of us was particularly happy.

MUSLIM M. L. C. CONGRATULATED

A meeting of Mahomedans was held on Sunday evening at Ghelabhai Street, Bombay, to thank Government for nominating Mr. Syed Munavar to the Bombay Legislative Council and to congratulate Mr. Munavar on his nomination. The proceedings were in Urdu. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, presided. An address was read in Urdu by Mr. Mahomed which eulogised the services of Mr. Syed Munavar to the labourers especially the Muslims and congratulated him on the honour done to him by Government. His services to the Madanpura settlement of the Social Service League were also appreciated.

Mr. Syed Munavar replying to the address, said he had expected no reward for the services rendered in ameliorating the condition of the labourers whose difficulties he knew full well. He served the cause of labour, whether they were seamen or others. He thanked them for the honour done him.

The following resolution proposed by Dr. Ibrahim Khatkhatay and seconded by Mr. Mohomed Yusuf was passed unanimously:—"This public meeting of the textile labourers of Bombay expresses its appreciation of the nomination of Mr. Syed Munavar by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to represent labour interests in the Council and authorises the Chairman to communicate the resolution to all the parties concerned."

After a vote of thanks to the President, the meeting was dissolved.

THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Those arm chair critics of the charka who ridicule the idea of winning Swaraj through the constructive programme will be well advised to read the beautiful message of Mr. Saklatwalla. Mr. Saklatwalla after making it quite clear to his countrymen that Swaraj will not drop from Downing Street lays particular emphasis on the question of reviving the cottage industry. In one beautiful sentence he sums up the immense value and absolute importance of the constructive programme for attaining Swaraj. He says: "In olden times before machines and Machinery came in men had economic and social freedom. They were their own masters. This is exactly the programme which the great Mahatma has placed before his countrymen and for which he has been striving hard all these years It is a pity that when the Members of Parliament acknowledge the importance and declare their faith in the constructive programme our own countrymen and the so-called leaders not only refuse to give any support to it but are doing everything in their power to ridicule it. It is quite untrue to say that the constructive programme is lacking in enthusiasm In fact it is the only political programme which would enliven the masses and make them realise their slavery. Those do-nothing politicians who denounce it as impracticable are deceiving none but themselves as the constructive programme is the only practical programme today before the country Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar the great leader of Tamil Naidu writes to me as follows "There is no truth in saying that I have retired from politics. In fact to-day I am doing greater political propaganda in my province than I have ever done before. There is no dynamic political programme before the country to-day than the constructive programme. . . ." Will the above bring home to the croaking critics of the constructive programme that it is not impracticable but it is the politics in practice?—Yours, etc.

R. D. BALJWALA.

Adressing the annual meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Lord Lytton said he was proud of being an honorary fellow of the Society, which was established before the French revolution which had seen the downfall of many dynasties and the birth of many new nations. The Elliot Medal for Scientific Research was then given to Bidhu Bhusan Roy.—Free Press.

MARIANI TONIC WINE.

Dr. G. GAUNTERLET, Deputy Professor at the Faculty of Medicine at Bordeaux, Director of the Biological Laboratory in the higher study school of Paris, says:

"He who has tried Mariani Wine will not stop drinking it."

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PORT TRUST RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

WARNING TO THE PORT AUTHORITIES

On Sunday night an enthusiastic meeting of the B.P.T. Rly. workers of Bombay was held at Hira baug when Mr. Jhabvala presided.

The report was submitted before the meeting by Mr. B. K. Parab the Hon. Secretary.

The following resolutions were moved by Mr. Jhabvale when he addressed the men on the present helplessness and appealed to them in strong terms to become members of the Union.

1. That the rate of subscription be as under:—Re. 1 to 44 Annas 2, Re. 45 to 65 Annas 3, Re. 66 to 90 Annas 4, Rs. 91 to 125 Annas 6, Rs. 126 and above Annas 8 per month.

2. Resolved to start a legal defence Fund the object of which will be to safe-guard the interest of the members by helping them from the fund so as to enable them to defend themselves in the Court in any action that may be taken against them by the Employer. This will also help the members in case of necessity. The rate of which would be as under. Re. 1 to 65 Rupee one per year Rs. 66 to 125 Rupees two per year Rs. 126 and above Rupees four per year.

3. That this meeting calls upon the Chairman of the Port Trust to consider the give resignation to Government and to him as soon as possible.

4. Grievances of Loco Staff regarding quarters and the Grievances of Menial Staff regarding Uniform, Increments, Half pay on sick leave, Privilege Ticket Orders.

This meeting resolves that it will henceforth depend upon its own efforts and organise the remaining Port Trust Employees by appointing an organisor in conjunction with the other Port Trust Unions.

This meeting supports heartily the desirability of appointing a Council of Port Trust Workers in conjunction with the other Port Trust Unions who shall generally direct the combined interest of all the Port Trust workers in Bombay.

SYMPATHY WITH CHINA.

Thereafter different members addressed the audience in suitable terms and the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

(a) This meeting condemns the action of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in disregarding of the recommendations of the names, for three labour seats in the Bombay Legislative Council, made by the Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, which is a gross injustice to organised labour in Bombay.

This meeting calls upon the nominated members, who being the members of the Provincial Committee have gone against the recommendation of the Committee to give give resignation to Government and prove thus their loyalty to the cause of labour.

(c) This meeting sympathises with China in her efforts towards self-assertion and freedom from control of foreign Imperialism and resolves that if the Port Trust utilises the members' services in the Direction of aggression upon China the workers will be compelled to declare collective withdrawl of labour.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST CRANEMEN

STRIKE THREATENED

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala writes:—

At the last Extra-General meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Employees Union among the different resolutions which were touched by the speakers one was to the following effect:—

"This meeting declares on behalf of the Cranemen that on and from 15th inst., they will not work night duty and overtime until the compulsory unemployment brought upon them by compulsory leave is cancelled."

From the above it will be seen that the cranemen who are one of the most important factors in the management of the Bombay Port Trust have resolved to stop night work from the 15th inst. They are altogether 300 in number since a very long time these men are required to remain compulsorily absent from work for two days in the week though the work in reality is not reduced to justify their compulsory unemployment.

The Chairman and the Port Trust authorities have been repeatedly requested for redress of the above grievance but they have remained adamant.

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KAPURTHALA (INDIA.)

WEEKLY BULLETIN OF HEALTH.

During the 6th week of the current year which ended on 5th inst., the total mortality 566 was 59 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 22.66. The total mortality for the 6th week of 1926 was 527 and death-rate 21.42 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 was 720 and death-rate 30.20

Out of the total deaths, 124 were among infants under one year of age; 14 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City. Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 41 attacks and 11 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and no death. The number of live births registered during the week was 444 and compares favourably with that for the 6th week of 1926 when the figure was 391 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-1926), viz. 432.

MAHALAXMI JYOTSH-MAHA VIDYALAYA, LONAVLA.

The preliminary meeting of the above Maha-Vidyalaya (formerly founded by Mr. Ganak Bhasker Vishnu Gopal Nawathe, Editor, "Kundali Vidnyan" Lonavla) was held in the A. E. Society's School Building, Angre's Wadi, Girgaum, Bombay, on 5th inst. under the presidentship of Sh't Mavji Govindji. After a short speech, made by the President, Dr. D. K. Laddu placed before the meeting for discussion the draft constitution of the Maha-Vidyalaya. Some amendments and additions were then made in the draft, which was passed unanimously. Shet Mavji Govindji and Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya were elected Vice-Presidents of the Jyotir Maha-Vidyalaya.

MUTUAL HELPING SOCIETY.

The third annual general meeting of the above Society was held on the 6th instant in the Maratha High School under the presidentship of Dr. G. Y. Chitnis, Ph.D. when resolutions (1) To recognise persons paying Rs. 200 as patrons and Rs. 100 as life-members; (2) To keep the 1/8 of the monthly income in postal bank, in the name of the president, the vice-president and the general secretary (during the year 1927 by a resolution of the Managing Committee an amount not exceeding 1/4 of this reserve fund may be taken as a loan to be returned within two months); (3) To form a volunteer corps, to work in the unhealthy parts of the city to assist the poor, in getting medical help, were passed.

ENSURE MOTION IN BURMA COUNCIL

GOVT. CHARGED WITH AUTOCRACY.

RIGHT OF NOMINATED MEMBERS.

RANGOON, Feb. 8.

In the Burma Legislative Council to-day the Finance Members demand for Rs. 2,67,31,500 was put and carried. The Home Member then asked for Rs. 3,34,74,§00 for his department. Mr. J. K. Munshi (Independent) proposed a cut of one hundred rupees in the demand under the head Provincial Legislative Council. A keen debate lasting almost the whole day took place.

Mr. Munshi said the object of his motion was to raise a discussion on the working of the reforms and to give the Council an opportunity of expressing their opinion on them. During the earlier period of the Reforms Government gave all the information the House desired but now with an assured majority the attitude of the Govtrnment had changed. There were occasions on which official members might have refrained from voting but they did not do so. He criticised some members on the ground that they always voted with the Government in spite of the shortcomings of the Government benches.

The Nationalist leader U Pu said the attitude of Government in the present Council showed that they had no desire to do the things the people wanted. The present Government was in reality bureaucratic though apparently representative in form.

Mohamed Auzam (Independent) opposing the motion said he had heard opposition members saying they were going to the Council to oppose Government but he had not heard a single member saying that he was going to oppose what was wrong. He was ready to co-operate if constructive proposals were put forward.

Mr. Narayan Rao nominated Labour member said he had no other aim than to do something good for the labourers. He though officials in Burma were more democratic than in India. Burma had made substantial progress.

Mr. Brander, Chief Secretary said the reason why Government was unable at times to give information desired was due to delay in obtaining it. He assured the House that nominated members were free to vote as they liked.

After further discussion the Finance Member said Government had been accused of Non-Co-operation, but if the proceedings of the Council were considered it would be seen that Government seized every opportunity not only to co-operate but to work the reforms successfully. When Government opposed a resolution it did so in the best interests of the country. Government had given way in many instances against its better judgment simply to meet the wishes of the people. Comparing the last Council with the present one he said the last Council was unreal. For example one of the Ministers had been the leader of the party which was playing the role of opposition while in the present both Ministers had their recognised following and were supported by them. The present attitude of Government was due to the action of the opposition in the past.

The Home Member assured the House that every consideration would to given to the grievances the mover had raised.

Mr. Munshi withdrew his motion and the Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 6.)

but Sir, will you please consider that unless we have efficient staff in the office, how can the propaganda go on? If we have to hold meetings we are not required to pay rent as we had to do in the past. We have our own compound now and we can call meetings of any nature for the Congress propaganda. In fact since the purchase of the property rarely have meetings been called in other places I humbly request the "Congressman" to come forward and place his plans before the public and work them out by taking the assistance of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee staff. As for honorary workers all of us know that they cannot be compelled to work at all times and a leader like Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha will bear me out when I say that we hardly get volunteers to arrange meetings, hawk khaddar and for other Congress work. To talk of honorary workers is but a fad and not a fact.

"Congressman" in his last paragraph talks about the collections since 1922 but will he please judge the Congress work and the enthusiasm since then in the country?

The times since 1922 are very bad. Commerce of the city is actually dying, the middle class people are 60 per cent. unemployed and besides there is practically no political programme for the masses, leaders fighting amongst themselves and hence how can "Congressman" expect an increase in the Tilak Swaraj Fund or the membership of the Congress? Will "Congressman" state how much of Tilak Swaraj Fund he has collected since the year, 1922?

I will in the end appeal to the political sense of "Congressman" and urge him not to make unfair remarks regarding the working of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and particularly the maintenance of the staff. Let "Congressman" come forward as a sportsman and give a lot of propaganda work to the staff to keep them engaged to his entire satisfaction. He has got a good scope to show his ability by working ardently on any of the sub-committees of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and especially on the Propaganda Sub-Committee.—Yours, etc.,

K. B. SANZGIRI.

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN BOMBAY.

CLOSE STUDY OP WORLD GEOGRAPHY

Close on the heels of S. S. "Carinthia" that brought a big contingent of American tourists to India only last week, the S. S. "Resolute," a magnificent American liner, cast anchor in the Opollo Bunder, on Wednesday afternoon, with four hundred tourists. The tourists have started on a world voyage and they are visiting India only 'en route'.

TWENTY-TWO STATES PARTICIPATE.

The tourists were warmly received on the wharf by a number of their friends and many a sight-seer. The imposing structure of the Indian Gate evoked words of admiration the moment the visitors set their feet on Indian soil. The healhy countenances of the tourists were more than indicative of the keen zest and delight which the Americans take in globe-trotting. One of the tourists, Mrs. L. W. Pillsbury, a woman in her seventies, now on her fifth big voyage, interviewed by a representative of "The Bombay Chronicle" infomred that the party consisted of tourists from twenty-two American States and included some notable personages, a German Baron and his wife, Colonel Metze, Dr. Cherry, the Minister and the clergyman, Dr. Bowker, of Massachersettes, the learned lecturer of the party and others.

CIRCLING THE GLOBE.

S. S. "Resolute" started on her memorable world voyage on the 6th of January from New York. Touching at the Island of Madeira in the Atlantic Ocean for a while, she entered the Mediterranean Sea through the strait of Gibraltar and halted at Algiers in the North of African Continent. Visiting Dilacfiance, Naples and Athens in the way the party made a little lengthy sojourn at Cairo, the Capital of Egypt. From Cairo the tourists proceeded to Jerusalem and Palestine and saw the holy places in that part of the world. Returning to Cairo, they took the ship again and came straightway to India. The party would stay in India for a couple of weeks and would visit the important places. Some of the party left for Delhi and Simla the same evening. The "Resolute" will start for Ceylon when the tourists return to Bombay after finishing their Northern India trip. The party has got an extensive touring programme and will visit Burma, the Phillipines, China and Japan before sailing for San Francisco on the west coast of the United States. Excepting Australia all the other Continents will have been visited by the time the party returns to New York.

AN EDUCATIVE TOUR.

On enquiry Mrs. Pillsbury told our representative that the tour of the party was both for educative and sight-seeing purposes. They were visiting the important countries of the world to study the people and their habits at close quarters and especially to make a close study of the World Geography.

The party has appointed its own officers who look after the tour and arrange the programmee. Dr. Bowker of Massachusettes is travelling with the party as its lecturer. With the help of lantern slides he explains to the tourists the geography of the places they are going to visit. The tourists are having a splendid reception everywhere. If things go on as they are arranged, the party will finish the world tour on the 25th of May, thus send ing four months and twenty days in different parts of the world, and incidentally gathering a fund of knowledge and information. The tourists are enjoying nice weather everywhere.

PUJA IN MADURA TEMPLES

POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

MADURA, Feb. 8.

Worship in Sri Meenakshi Temples, Madura, is being regulated by police. Last night two of Ramanathan's followers came to Ardha Mandapam, one after another and began, to break cocoanuts, burn camphor and offer puja themselves. They were taken by the police to Devasthanam office where their statements were recorded. When other non-Brahmins attempted to do the same, the police intervened and took offerings direct to archakas, who performed the usual puja without asking for any remuneration.—Free Press.

SHOCKING CHARGE AGAINST MOTHER.

ALLEGED SETTING FIRE TO CHILD.

CALCUTTA, Feb 9.

On the rather unusual and shocking charge of setting fire to her child, a girl of 11 Chandrame, a Madrasi woman, was sent up for trial by the Deputy Commissioner, Shambazar. The Prosecution story is the husband and wife quarrelled and subsequently when the child went to sleep the mother poured kerosene on the child and set fire to her cloths. Cries of the chile brought the father to her help. The girl is lying in a precarious condition.—Free Press.

PERMANENT CONSTITUTION FOR CONGRESS.

"SAK'S" REQUEST TO CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following is the text of the telegram sent to Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Secy. A.I.C.C. by Mr: Shapurji Saklatvala the Communist M.P.

Request Working Committee hold conference in Delhi convenient date between ninth and fifteenth March of all Members of All-India Congress Committee and also such other Delegates whom Provincial Cngress Committees may desire to send. I desire discussing permanent written basis and constitution for Congress and Scheme for affiliation by which Congress may become representative of citizens as well as Labour and Peasants, also adoption of tactics that could win practical support of other friends of INDIA'S complete freedom require careful study two or three days conference before my departure.

THE MORE TH MERRIER

"Chronicle" Photo.

Yet more American tourists arrived in Bombay on Wednesday by S.S. "Resolute."

SPRING SESSION OF CHURCH ASSEMBLY.

PETITION OF INDIAN BISHOPS CONSIDERED.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on the occasion of the opening of the spring session of the Church Assembly at Church House, Westminster, which unanimously passed the motion of Sir Robert Williams that the "Assembly is impressed with the weight and importance of the petition presented by the Indian Bishops and is prepared to give consideration to the measure framed upon the lines of the draft measure referred to in that petition". The petition urged the desirability of severing legal connection between the Church of England and the Church of England in India and providing for the continuance of the latter as a body legally separate and independent, and entitled to Government in their own affairs. The petitioners declared that hey proposed carefully to provide for the interests of the British members of the Church in India.

Sir Robert Williams explaining the proposed change said Indian bishops would participate in anything that happened at Lambeth.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said all the Assembly was asked to do was to take this preliminary step show their respect for a very weighty memorial and say that they were prepared to consider it favourably. Continuing the Archbishop of Canterbury said: "We are not committing ourselves to any measure, certainly not to this particular measure. We merely say that we are prepared to consider the measure on that line in view of the importance of the memorial which is he outcome of years' thought and care. For years I have been in close touch and communication with the Bishops of England in India about this matter. It has grown by degrees and changed in its nature and scope as time passed. Of course there are objections, but they have bit by bit vanished. Those who felt uneasy found their difficulties when met after discussion, and above all after communication we had with the Government of India. It is not a small matter and in a thing of this kind we should have with us Governments of both England and India.

The Archbishop of Canterbury added that the least the Assembly could do was to give the most respectful consideration to the proposals of the Indian Bishops. Any other course was unthinkable and he believed they would pass the resolution in view of the weightiness of the measure.

The motion was then unanimously passed.—Reuter's Special.

NEW PERSIAN CABINET.

MOSTOFI TO BE PREMIER.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Teheran—The Shah received the new Cabinet which consists of the following:—

(1) Mostofi Premier.

(2) Tadayon Minister for Education.

(3) Ensari (Moshaverel Momalik) Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(4) Forooghi (Zokael Molk) Minister for War.

(5) Daver Minister of Justice.

(6) Hedayet (Mokhberes Sultane) Minister of Public Works.

(7) Fatema (Emades Sultane) Minister for Home Affairs.

(8) Firgoz Mirza (Nosroted Dowleh) Minister of Finance.

Portfolio of Posts and Telegraph is vacant. Mr. Tadayon, President of the Mejliss has resigned the chair, and has accepted the Portfolio of Education in the new Cabinet. The former President Pirnia, is a candidate for the Presidential Chair.—Reuter.

BIKANER'S LOYALTY.

(Continued from page 6.)

dian Rulers not to indulge in this vainglorious common-place, at least on occasions which deserve to be utilised for better purposes.

ONLY THEIR DUTY.

Similarly the boast of having rendered services during the great war is equally incongruous. In the first place treaty rights have enjoined this duty on every dependent Prince. By their obligation the resources of the State are at the disposal of the Sovereign Power. Secondly the help is rendered because the subjects of Indian States are co-operating with their Rulers in this respect. If credit is due to any one more than another for having rendered service to the Empire it is to the subjects of Indian States who are sincerely and devotedly attached to the British connection. These sentiments, therefore, of loyalty and service are quite out of place now in the mouth of an Indian Ruler and only create contempt in those who listen to such empty verbiage. Lord Irwin even seems to have been quite sick of the talk and His Excellency gently conveyed a rebuke to His Highness when he said: "No one can be content merely to yield himself to complacent veneration of the past for the past is more truely a well from which we draw inspiration for the future."

But autocracy has so benumbed the finer susceptibilities of these rulers that these veiled hints fall flat upon their ears. A fierce piercing shriek is necessary to awaken in them a real sense of what is expected of them at the present moment.

A NOBLE COMMON IDEAL.

The Viceroy graciously placed before the Maharaja of Bikaner the common ideal which should be pursued both by the Indian Rulers and by the British Government to build in harmonious co-operation by their joint handiwork the edifice of future Swaraj, responsible Government in India. The Maharaja of Bikaner had absolutely nothing to his credit and could give absolutely no response to the wise and thoughtful suggestion of His Excellency the Viceroy. He was petulantly harping on non-interference and for security from encroachment on internal independence, the two discredited claims of degenerate and autocratic mentality. His Excellency has alluded to His Highness as the flower of Rajput chivalry and as one highly eligible to represent this heroic and martial race. We, however, quote the authority of the late Commander-in-Chief Sir O'Moore Creagh who had better knowledge of Rajput dynasties about the worth of this great ruler to represent the illustrious Rajputs. "The Maharaja of Alwar and Bikaner, the former the head of a sub-clan of the Kachhwar of which the Ruler of Jaipur is the Chief and the latter the head of a sub-clan of the Rathores of whom the Ruler of Jodhpur is the Chief were acknowledged as Maharajas. All the other members of these two great clans were deeply offended and this was aggravated by the latter being selected for no particular reason that anyone could see, to represent the fendatory chiefs at the Imperial Conference. This way of dealing out titles and selecting representatives without regard to clan feelings re-opens old sores, especially when Chiefs of no special importance profess to speak in public for their brother chiefs." We hope His Excellency Lord Irwin would have some inkling of the sentiments of the ancient and time-honoured real Rajput Rulers about the greatness which has been thrust upon the Maharaja of Bikaner in selecting him to the Imperial Conference.

(To be continued.)

DARING MURDER AND ROBBERY IN RANGOON.

ROBBERS DECAMP WITH RS. 50,000 CASH

RANGOON, Feb. 9.

A report has been received from Bassein that a jemadar employed by Messrs Steel Brothers and Company was murdered there on Monday while going from the bank to the mill and that Rs. 50,000 he had with him was stolen.—A.P.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON MAHOMEDANS.

FOUR HINDUS ON TRIAL

DELHI, Feb. 8.

The case against Raja Ram, Baljit, Shersingh and Patoolal was commenced before Mr. H. D. Bhenot I.C.S., Additional District Magistrate to-day. The accused are being tried under Sections 304 and 147 Indian Penal Code for the alleged murder of Mufti Mahibulali and alleged assault on some passing Mohammedans while being members of an unlawful assembly on Decemer 23rd 1926, after Swami Shradanand was shot dead. The Crown was represented by Mr. Suraj Narain, Public Prosecutor and Shaikh Azizuddin while Shaikh Rahman watched the proceedings for the prosecution. Mr. Rangedharilal M.L.C., and Tala Harichander are defending the accused.

Inspector Nazirulhaq deposed that he received the news of Swami Shradhanand's murder at about 4 in the afternoon of December 23. He heard that the news had excited Hindus who in turn had started assaulting passing Mussalmans. He saw some injured Muslims being taken to hospital.

Saidali Shah, Sub-inspector, Sadar Bazar, deposed that on the day of the alleged assault he was in Burn Bastion Road, he saw about fifty Hindus assembled near the Swami's house. Later on he saw some Muslims passing by and advised them to go back. As they were going away, they were assaulted. He tried to intervene but failed. He gave chase to the assailants and with the help of a constable arrested one.

After some more witnesses were examined, among whom were three victims of the assault, the court rose for the day.—A. P.

MADRAS JUDGE DEAD.

SIR C. KRISHNAN.

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

Sir C. Krishnan, Judge of the Madras High Court, died suddenly at noon to-day at his residence.

He was a member of the Thiyya community—untouchables—and was a barrister-at-Law. He was due to retire in about two years. He was knighted in the last Honours list.

The High Court was immediately closed on hearing the news.—Free Press of India.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SUBURBS.

(Continued from page 6.)

and these vegetables are exposed to all dirt and filth from early morning to about 8 o'clock at night and may be, Heaven knows, one of the potent factors in spreading these epidemics. I do not want to go here into all details of the inanity of the Notified Area Committee which has been responsible upto now for Santa Cruz being deprived of a decent and uptodate vegetable market. I consider it, therefore, specially unfortunate that an understanding appears to have been arrived at, as the published report of the Ville Parle deputation to the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government says, that "Government will allow present local bodies to continue with extended powers and liberalised constitution and will devise a separate body for the whole district to function apart from the local bodies for certain specified larger purposes." The constitution of the Notified Area Committees is such as cannot be mended. The only thing is to end it. If my Parle friends, in their zeal for a separate municipality, have withdrawn their opposition even to Notified Areas Committees and are willing to let these go on with so-called liberalised powers it will be a suicidal step for local self-government in the suburbs. The Notified Area Committees, by their very constitution, will remain official bodies and have all their powers circumscribed and restricted. Not only this, but the approval by the Ville Parle deputation of the scheme of a separate body for the whole district (if the published report is to be believed) is also curious, for there was an unanimous opposition to such a big Council for the suburbs manifested at different meetings as also at a joint conference held about two years back. What I have to appeal to my Parle friends is, therefore to consider all these problems properly. I do not want to come in the way of their desire for a separate municipality, but let them see that their agitation does not result merely in the continuance of the present Notified Area Committees. If they cannot at this stage reconcile themselves with the idea of a joint municipality for Santa Cruz, Ville Parle and Andheri, let them at least unambiguously and clearly emphasise that it is a municipal constitntion under the District Municipal Act that they want and not this particular form of Local Self Government (Heaven save the mark!), which goes under the name of the Notified Area Committees. If they support retention of the Notified Area Committees even with so-called extended powers it will mean nothing else but a set back for the cause which we all have so much at heart.—Yours, etc.,

J. K. MEHTA.

Santa Cruz, Feb. 8.

MAHATMA'S BIHAR TOUR.

RS. 66,000 COLLECTED.

PATNA, February 9.

Gandhiji's tour in Bihar for the Deshbandhu Fund has, it is now understood, realised in all Rs. 60,655. This does not include the amount promised by various persons and which have not yet come in. In all it is expected the figure will come up to Rs. 66,000.—Free Press.

PRESIDENCY TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

BATTLE BETWEEN TWO MYSORE "STARS."

PLUCKY "RAJA" CARRIES THE PALM

Of the three matches played in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tournament on Wednesday, two provided grim struggles teeming with thrills and excitement. Although eventually beaten in the gentlemen's single final by Raja Iyer, Rangaswami played a great game and at one stage looked as though he would be the winner; but R aja Iyer's characteristic patience and deadly accuracy turned the tables at the crucial moment. In the opening set Rangaswami, playing an aggressive game and coming up to the net frequently, led by 4-1. Raja Iyer decreased the lead here, but Rangaswami by winning alternate games, carried the first set.

He began the next set as confidently as before and was again in front at 3-1 when Raja Iyer cast off restraint and playing in dashing style won five conservative games which brought the set scores level. The deciding set was a spirited affair. Rangaswami took the first game, and after Raja Iyer had taken the lead in the third game, the former brought the score to two games all. Raja Iyer then captured three consecutive games, and after a very exciting game, in which dence was called several times, Rangaswami won his third game. Raja Iyer won the next game, the set, the match and the Singles Championship. It had been a splendid match throughout with the issue even hanging in the balance, and both players are to be congratulated on their display in one of the most exciting finals we have seen for some time.

The ladies, not to be outdone in their doubles final, succeeded in providing a hard fought match which aroused unusual enthusiasm. Mrs. Chase and Mrs. Prophet combined splendidly when opposed to Mrs. Race and Miss Talyarkhans. Mrs. Prophet ran all over the court and retired what appeared to be impossible shots. Her footwork was splendid and her positioning—as that of her partner—gave her the advantage against a pair who did not seem to pay much attention to this all important branch of a tennis player's repertoire. Mrs. Chase was as steady as a rock, her play being exceedingly brainy. She judged accurately the effect of every stroke and running up to the net at the right moment, decided several rallies by "killing". For the losers Mrs. Race played an excellent game and, despite the comparative weakness of her partner, made her opponents fight every inch of the way. Mrs. Chase and Mrs. Prophet began well by annexing the first three games. Mrs. Race took the fourth game, but winning alternate games, the winning pair led by one set. In the next set Mrs. Chase and her partner were leading at 5-2. The losers then improved and, winning the next three games, brought the scores level.

Mrs. Race was playing pluckily, but the strain told on her, and her opponents by winning the next two games, took the set and match.

Towards the end of the set there were several long rallies and frequent applause marked the appreciation of the crowd.

N. B. Bhagwat could not strike his form when, partner by B. H. Khardekar, he met that steady pair Gole and Vartak in the semi-final, the latter pair winning comfortably in two straight sets.

To-day will be the closing day of the Tournament, on which the Men's doubles and Mixed Doubles finds will be decided. Both the matches are worth watching. It is difficult to spot the winners. Raja Iyer and Prince Ghanashyamsinhji will meet Vartak and Gole, while in the other match Mrs. Lucas and Raja Iyer will play Mrs. Wright and Pitt. The prizes will be distributed on the conclusion of the matches.

RESULTS.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLE FINAL

R. S. Raja Iyer beat P. Rangaswami 3-6, 6-3, 6-3.

LADIES' DOUBLES—FINAL

Mrs. Chase and Mrs. Prophet beat Mrs. Race and Miss Talyarkhan 6-4, 7-5.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES—SEMI-FINAL

G. M. Gole and D. V. Vartak beat B. H. Khardekar and N. B. Bhagwat 6-2, 6-2.

TO-DAY'S FINALS.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES

G. M. Gole and D. V. Vartak vs R. S. Raja Iyer and Prince Ghanashyamsinhji at 4 p.m. followed by

MIXED DOUBLES

Mrs. Lucas and R. S. Raja Iyer vs Mrs. Wright and A. M. D. Pitt.

MARQUISDE PINEDO TO START ON WORLD FLIGHT.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

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POST OF DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR.

RESOLUTION IN IMPROVEMENT TRUST MEETING.

At a meeting of the Improvement Trust Committee held on Tuesday afternoon at the Trust Office Dr. A. G. Viegas moved: That communications addressed to the Chairman of the Improvements Committee should be tabled for the personal of the members.

That all such communications which have not been brought to the notice of the members should now be tabled.

Mr. Silam seconded.

Mr. Hassanali Rahimtoola moved the following amendment:—

That all communications addressed to the Chairman of the Trust Committee which are by way of complaint or appeal against the executive should be immediately tabled for the perusal of the members.

Sir Pheroze Sethna seconded.

On being put to vote the amendment was carried by a majority and was adopted as a substantive proposition.

POST OF DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR

Mr. Hassanalli Rahimtoola next moved: "That the Chief Officer be requested to draw the attention of Government to section 14 of the Transfer Act and to the fact that though about two months have elapsed since the resignation of the Director of Development they have not nominated anyone in his place."

Dr. Viegas, Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Horniman opposed the motion.

The resolution was then put to vote and was carried by the Chairman's casting vote in favour of the proposition.

PRIVILIGE LEAVE TO RETURNING OFFICER

Sir V. A. Dabholkar then moved:—

(a) "That the Committee's Resolution No. 39 dated the 18th January 1927 be rescinded.

(b) That the Committee do pass the following resolution:—"The Committee desire to place on record their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. M. S. Bharucha during his 25 1|2 years' service in the Trust and in consideration of his meritorious services the Committee is pleased to grant him 6 months' privilege leave from 1st April 1927, subject to the sanction of the Board to the grant of an extension of his services for that period. A copy of this resolution should be forwarded to the Board with the recommendation that an extention of service be granted to Mr. Bharucha for a period of 6 months in consideration of the reasons stated above."

REFERRED TO ABOVE WAS

The resolution No. 39 deferred to above was as follows:—

The Committee desire to place on record their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. M. S. Bharucha during his 25 1|2 years' service in the Trust and, in consideration of his meritorious services, the Committee is pleased to grant him 18 months' leave from 1st April 1927 subject to the sanction of the Board to the grant of an extension of his services for a period of 18 months.

A copy of this resolution should be forwarded to the Board with the recommendation that further extension of service be ger, for a period of 18 months in consideration of the raesons sfated above."

Dr. Dadachanji opposed the motion and moved the following amendment:

That the Trust Rules be so amended as to empower them to deal with cases of leave after 25 years of service and the consideration of the proposition be adjourned till then.

The Chief Officer characterized the resolution of January 13, 1927 as one out of order.

The Chariman ruled Dr. Dadachanji's amendment out of order.

Sir Pheroze Sethna suggested that the legal advisers of the Trust may be consulted as regards the possibility of retaining the resolution regarding Mr. Bharucha.

Mr. S. B. Billmoria moved an amendment that the consideration of the question be posponed and the lawyer's opinion be obtained as to whether anything beyond six months' leave can be done for Mr. Bharucha.

Dr. Batliwalla seconded the amendment.

Dr. Viegas supported the original resolution.

Mr. Billimoria's amendment was then put to vote and lost.

The original proposition was then put to vote and carried.

A FLIRTING WIFE IS COMING TO BOMBAY.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION IN BERAR.

UNFAVOURABLE YEAR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 7.

The report of the Commissioner, Berar, on the Revenue Administration of Berar, shows that the continued prosperity enjoyed by the Berar cultivators received a check in the year. Owing to the late arrival of the monsoon and its abrupt cessation converted what promised to be an abundant harvest into an inferior one, affecting both cotton and juar, the principal staples.

The number of cotton carts brought to the markets was the lowest of the past five years. What hit the Berar cultivator specially hard was the fall in the price of cotton, which was about half of what he had been accustomed to receive in the past seven or eight years. The relatively low outturn combined with the drop in the prices, resulted in a contraction of credit and a fall in land values; and the poorer cultivators naturally felt the pinch, although there was nothing of the nature of serious deprivation. Adequate and timely relief was given in the shape of suspension of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 10,87,615. Taccavi was distributed on a liberal scale and the recovery of grazing dues was temporarily suspended in greater part of the division.

The condition of the labouring classes was not adversely affected although there was fall in wages. The general health was not good. Rinderpest and foot and mouth disease prevailed in a sporadic form. Village panchayats recently established are doing good work.

SELLING ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. N. V. Joshi, Magistrate, first class, Nagpur, in a criminal case, convicting one Karya and Maroti, Koshtis of Nagpur on a charge of selling another man's wife under a false name. Both the accused sold one Kishni, wife of Garibya to one Maroti Koshti for Rs. 250 under a false name. The Magistrate held that both had committed the offence of cheating and convicted the accused and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 100 and 150 respectively. The accused have however been released on bail by the Sessions Judge Nagpur, pending the result of an appeal.

G. I. P. RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

At the fifth meeting of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Local Advisory Committee for the Central Provinces and Berar, a proposal, suggesting the introduction of a Nagpur Delhi Express Train timed to leave Nagpur at about noon was considered. It was however decided that the recent passenger traffic did not consider the proposal profitable. It was suggested that the Administration should consider the practicability of running one through composite bogie from Nagpur on the train connecting with 5 down Punjab Mail at Itarsi.

With regard to a complaint relating to the restriction of coal traffic via Khandwa, resulting in the alleged curtailment of supply of coal to some of the Mills and the Electric Supply Company in Indore, the Committee were informed that the G.I.P. Railway had imposed the restriction at the instance of the B.B. and C.I. Railway and that the G.I.P. Railway were prepared to handle any traffic offering via Khandwa and at present were doing their best to give every facility for coal wagons for Indore. In the circumstances the Mills should approach the B.B. and C.I. Railway authorities and the G.I.P. Railway authorities promised wholehearted support in this matter.

HYDERABAD'S NEW REVENUE MEMBER.

REFORMS CONTEMPLATED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Feb. 5.

Trench and Tascar are on the tip of every body's tongue. Both have entered upon their new duties. The complicated machinery of red-tapeism is being set in order and congeries of confusion corrected. The Member seems to be swayed by a desire to introduce salutary reforms of far-reaching character in his Departments; he is equally anxious to consort himself with the other Departments engaged concerning progressive measures.

The story is told of how the Member one night broke from his stately motor ride into the guise of an ambling pedestrian and how he was challenged by a constable who would not let him go until the Member had disclosed his identity. Need it be said that the Member much appreciated this vigilance and sense of duty on the part of bobby.

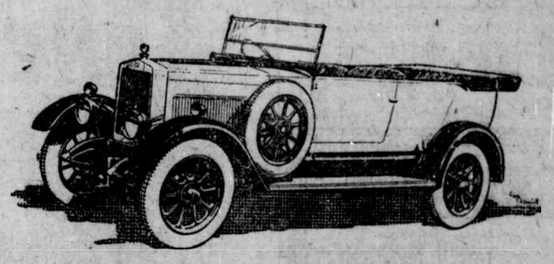
The establishment of telephone system in the districts is going apace. Trunk lines have already been established between Aurangabad and Jalna, at Raichur and Warangal at a cost of Rs. 4,28,450 while Rs. 2,22,660 have been sanctioned for installing lines between Hyderabad and Warangal and between Hyderabad and Bidar.

WATER SUPPLY FOR AURANGABAD

Aurangabad always suffers from erratic rainfall and the absence of an organised system of portable water supply was very keenly felt by the inhabitants. During his recent tour H. E. H. was not slow in noticing their hardships. The P. W. Department have now in pursuance of H. E. H.'s orders prepared estimates to the tune of Rs. 7,47,500 for water supply scheme which when it comes to operation should go a great way to mitigate existing asperities.

Mr. Armstrong, the Director-General of Police has already arrived and takes charge of his office on the 7th February.

What Others think of—



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CONGRESS & CONFERENCES.
As in previous years this Number contains a succinct account of the proceedings of the Congress, the Federation, the Muslim League, the Christian Conference, the Hindu Sabha, the Ceylon Congress and other gatherings.
GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
Another instalment of Mahatma Gandhi's Autobiography which has been appearing in this Review since March 1926 is published.
ILLUSTRATIONS.
This Number is profusely illustrated, with the portraits of the late and present Emperor and Empress of Japan and of the Presidents of the Congress and the various Conferences. There are no less than 24 portraits in all.
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